

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS  
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

Copyright 1921 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921

[Fourteen  
Pages]

VOL. XIII, NO. 39

## MODIFICATION OF WATER POWER ACT IS STRONGLY URGED

Congress Should Rescind Clause Including National Parks in Public Land Open to Claim, Declares William E. Colby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Inclusion by the Water Power Act of national parks and monuments as part of the public domain open to claim for the purposes of power development is deplored by William E. Colby, trustee of the National Parks Association, vice-president of the American Forestry Association, and president of the Sierra Club of California.

"There are far things more vital to the national welfare than to preserve inviolate for all time some of our wonder spots in their primeval condition as examples of pure wilderness, to use a favorite expression of John Muir's, for the enjoyment and uplift of the generations to come," said Mr. Colby to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The passage of the federal Water Power Act by Congress last June brings an entirely new situation before the country in regard to the national parks since the establishment of the Yellowstone National Park in 1872. All matters affecting national parks have been directly under the control of Congress. Suddenly, without any warning, Congress inserted in the Water Power Act a clause including national parks and monuments in the public land open to "filling of claims for water power developments. The President seriously considered vetoing the bill but on the promise of Senator Jones that an act excluding national parks from its operation would be urged on the convening of Congress he reluctantly signed.

### Authority in Commission

The act places all such claims before a commission comprised of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of War, who are to have final authority to grant permits for water power in public lands. By including the national parks in this act it seems that anyone filing on a water power site within a national park brings his claims directly before this commission and can be granted a permit which would entirely alter and in many cases deface the national parks and monuments established

concerning of our supreme scenic beauty and areas for recreation and educational resorts.

Heretofore the national parks have been considered inviolate, and there is only one instance in which any water power or reservoir site has been granted in a national park during the many years of their existence. This was in the case of the Hatch-Hatchy grant in the city of San Francisco, and it was only after 10 years of exhaustive research and long arguments that Congress reluctantly granted this site, induced by a belief of compelling necessity of a great municipality. Prior to that grant several secretaries of the interior had stated that they thought it was the duty of Congress to pass upon such matters, which ought not to rest within the powers of the administrative department. With broad vision, Secretary Payne set a high standard on this subject when he announced that he would under no circumstances consider any request for a permit within a national park until the matter had been reconsidered by Congress. The matter is up for reconsideration and now that Congress has had further light thrown on the dangerous situation it should without delay rescind this obnoxious clause.

### Claim Already Filed

Upon the authority of Francis P. Farquhar, editor of the Sierra Club Bulletin, it is reported that the city of Los Angeles, immediately upon the passage of the act, sent its representatives all through the Sierra Nevada Range and filed claims on a number of water power sites, including several in the Yosemite National Park.

"Claims were filed on the Illinois Basin, on little Yosemite Valley and on the wonderful Waterwheel Falls of the Tuolumne River, all among the most important scenic features of this famous national park," said Mr. Farquhar. "These permits have not yet been granted, but, under this Water Power Act, the only thing that stands between the integrity of the parks and the use of these scenic features for water power development is the action of the administrative officers who comprise the Water Power Board. These sites are many hundred miles from the city of Los Angeles, and would form a great development scheme, but the zeal for such developments should not outweigh such important considerations as our national parks, which in themselves form an increasing source of revenue to the community and should be a source of pride not only to the nation as a whole, but to every community."

### NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The new Italian Ambassador, Count Giacomo de Martino, arrived here yesterday afternoon. He was met at Victoria Station by Mr. Preziosi, who has been acting as chargé d'affaires since the former ambassador, the Marquess Imperiali left.

## PLANS FOR VOTING IN UPPER SILESIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

KATOWICE, Silesia (Friday)—It is stated here that the inter-allied plebiscite commission will publish lists of voters for Upper Silesia on January 14. All claims in connection with the lists are to be made before March 3. The plebiscite will be taken about the middle of March. The vote of the non-residents will be taken on a different day, the exact date to be fixed later on.

The following categories of voters have been formulated: 1, permanent residents, natives of Upper Silesia; 2, non-residents, natives of Upper Silesia; 3, permanent residents since 1904 without regard to where they come from; 4, permanent residents up to 1904 natives of Upper Silesia, expelled by the German authorities.

All permanent residents will vote at their place of residence; non-residents will vote at the place they originally came from.

## ATTEMPT TO BALK DRY ENFORCEMENT

### Motion to Recommit Sundry Civil Bill, in Order to Amend by Striking Out Appropriation, Fails in the National House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Just after the Sundry Civil Bill, as amended in the course of a week's consideration, had been accepted by a vote of the House, James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, moved to recommit it in order to amend by striking out the appropriation for the enforcement of prohibition, but he got poor support on both sides of the House, and the motion was defeated.

As the galleries looked on at the rising vote, one man said: "The number of drys seems to be constantly increasing."

An amendment had been put through during the discussion of the bill specifically appropriating \$200,000 of the \$600,000 appropriated for special assistants to the Attorney-General and the United States district attorneys.

This, in part, made up for the special fund of \$300,000 for prohibition enforcement which Attorney-General Palmer had asked for, but which the appropriation committee cut out entirely.

Another bit of compensation is found in the \$6,500,000 allowed the Treasury for enforcement of prohibition, in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriations Bill. To be sure, the Treasury had asked for \$1,000,000 more, but on the other hand it is \$1,000,000 better than was appropriated for the same purpose for the current year.

More money than that can be spent. James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, stated: "The committee has given a rather liberal allowance to the Department of Justice in the \$600,000 for special assistants. In addition to that, the appropriation for the detection and prosecution of crimes, amounting to \$2,600,000, would be available for such purposes if the Attorney-General so desired, he could spend every cent of this for the prosecution of the enforcement law violations that have been, or will be reported to him."

William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the course of his testimony, declared that to conclude the enforcement work with the force as of October 31, 1920, would cost \$6,161,700.

That there is heavy work to be done by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, both within and without, is indicated by the conditions regarding the misuse of permits now being revealed in New York.

## CONSTITUTING THE FUME GOVERNMENT

London Times News Service

MILAN, Italy (January 6)—The special correspondent of the "Corriere della Sera" at Abbazia reports that the new government of Flume which was to have been constituted last night, was to include the following: Dr. Grossich, president; Dr. Shringshetti, Minister of Interior; Captain Host-Venari, Minister for National Defense; Mr. Rudo, Minister of Finance; Mr. Rubinich, Minister of Public Economy; Mr. Marassi, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Stiglich, Minister of Justice; and Dr. Beliasio, Minister of Public Instruction.

**Large Sum Abstracted**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Gabriel d'Annunzio's safe has been rifled and the "Tribuna" says that the amount taken from the regency treasury represents 7,000,000 of the 13,000,000 lire handed over by the commander of the steamer Cogni, which was taken into Flume by Gabriel d'Annunzio's men. The theft was made, it is alleged, by an officer, who decamped by airplane with the money and with certain documents bearing on the relations that existed between Gabriel d'Annunzio, Nicholas Lenine and Charles Radak.

**NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The new Italian Ambassador, Count Giacomo de Martino, arrived here yesterday afternoon. He was met at Victoria Station by Mr. Preziosi, who has been acting as chargé d'affaires since the former ambassador, the Marquess Imperiali left.

## COAL FACTS SENT TO MR. PALMER

Chairman of Investigating Committee Makes Announcement to Senate—Extra Cost to War Department Was \$3,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Evidence secured by the special committee on production and reconstruction relative to exorbitant prices charged the government for coal bought by the War Department has been submitted to the Department of Justice, so that appropriate action may be taken, the chairman, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, stated on the floor of the Senate yesterday.

The evidence submitted to the Department of Justice bore particularly on a transaction which involved the Watkins Coal Company of the central Pennsylvania coal district, which, it was developed in the committee hearings, had made a profit of \$6 a ton on coal sold to the War Department. Members of the committee believe that the profit made at the expense of the government would justify action under the amendment of the Lever act for food and fuel control.

Senator Calder's announcement that the attention of the Department of Justice had been called to the coal profiteering was made during a discussion in the Senate of the disclosures made by the committee. Senators who could not keep in touch with the hearings displayed great interest in and indignation at the evidence of attempts to hold up the government. There was considerable criticism of what were termed the loose and slipshod business methods pursued by the War Department.

**Increased Cost \$3,500,000**

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, precipitated the discussion on the floor when he inserted figures in the record to show that the increased cost of coal to the War Department was \$3,500,000, and not \$1,500,000, as had previously been reported.

Senator Kenyon declared that the failure of the War Department to commandeer coal as the Navy Department did, not only cost the government \$2,500,000 more for coal than it would otherwise have had to pay, but it also tended to raise coal prices both to the government and to the general consumer on the open market.

"What was the former contract price of coal paid by the War Department when it bought under contract?" asked Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio.

"I don't know the exact amount, but it was below the market price," Mr. Kenyon answered.

"Were these higher prices charged by the same operators who sold at a lower price?" continued Senator Pomerene.

"We were not able to tie up production costs in all cases with selling costs," Senator Calder said. "This we intend to do so far as we can."

"I have this observation to make," continued Senator Kenyon. "If the whole American people have been robbed on coal as the government has been robbed, the theft will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars."

**Former Profits Low**

"It is interesting to observe that commercial interests were invited to come to Canton, Ohio, a few years ago to buy coal at 90 cents a ton," Senator Pomerene commented. "Furthermore, at an investigation, by the grand jury in Cleveland, coal operators testified that they were happy to get a profit of 10 cents a ton."

"Was Colonel Wentz, the purchasing agent for the War Department, a dollar-a-year man?" Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, inquired.

Senator Calder explained that Colonel Wentz did not belong to the "dollar-a-year" variety of government aide and added that he was now out of the army and that his part in the transaction had been fully explained to the satisfaction of the committee.

"There must have been a supply of coal obtainable when he bought for the War Department," said Senator Pomerene. "Why didn't Colonel Wentz contract for that coal in the name of the government instead of buying spot coal?"

"The blame for that lies with the War Department and not with Colonel Wentz," Senator Calder replied.

**Defense of Operators**

Howard Sutherland (R.), Senator from West Virginia, in course of a colloquy between him and members of the committee, sought to establish that the committee had singled out the coal business for evidence of profiteering rather than investigating profiteering in building materials, clothing and other businesses.

"We will go into these other things when we can," Senator Kenyon replied.

Colonel Sutherland sought to defend the operators and said that others than the coal producers had made profits.

It was only fair, he said, that the committee should bring this out.

"We intend to report legislation to regulate the coal industry," Senator Calder said. "This legislation will go to a standing committee and if they

desire to broaden its scope they can do so."

He added that the effect of priority orders on coal issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission and prepared by the National Coal Association, which was backing the operators, was to increase the price of coal to buyers and to destroy contracts formerly made by the operators.

Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, asked Senator Calder if he had looked up the criminal statutes to see whether the conditions the committee has discovered are subject to prosecution.

"We have submitted the facts to the Department of Justice," said Senator Calder, "asking them to take such action as they deem warranted. What they will do we do not know."

**Municipal Yards Proposed**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Charles W. Bryan, brother of William J. Bryan, yesterday filed a petition with the city council demanding the establishment of a municipal coal yard. He says that although the country is overstocked with coal, local dealers are charging \$14 a ton for coal that can be laid down in the city for \$6.50 a ton. He says the condition is intolerable, and that in the interest of public safety it should be remedied.

Consideration of the matter by the Labor Party executive and the parliamentary committee of the Trades Unions Congress was hastened, owing to its urgency. An emergency meeting of the London members of the two bodies was held yesterday afternoon and it was decided to decline the invitation of Dr. T. J. Macnamara to nominate representatives on his committee.

In a letter conveying this invitation, Dr. Macnamara appealed very earnestly for the cooperation of Labor. At the same time, he made it clear that the terms of reference were limited to measures for alleviation, and he intimated that the government intended to set up another committee as was explained in yesterday's cable to The Christian Science Monitor, to investigate the causes of the present unemployment.

**Cause of Labor Refusal**

The secretaries of the two Labor bodies announced that the joint meeting had been compelled to decide not to nominate representatives because of the limited nature of the terms of reference, and because of the exclusion of any investigation into the causes of the present unemployment. The secretaries were instructed to convey this decision to Dr. Macnamara with a full statement of the reasons for it.

The parliamentary committee has been criticized for lack of initiative on the unemployment problem, but this will be remedied on Tuesday, it has been learned, when a full joint meeting of the parliamentary committee and the Labor Party executive will consider the whole question, including the government's appeal for extended short time working.

At a meeting of 28 London mayors yesterday, it was decided to set up a central relief organization for the whole of London. Money and clothing will be allocated to the different boroughs in accordance with their needs, and distribution will then be supervised by each mayor and a local committee. This action has been taken because of the grave abuses which have been discovered in connection with local committees which the unemployed themselves have set up. Some of these committees have distributed their funds, collected from the public quite fairly, to destitute people, but others have simply divided considerable amounts among themselves. The "unemployables" are said to be chiefly responsible for this.

The capture of some of the local committees by men holding extreme political views, whose aim it is to create strife and disorder, constitutes a menace of a different character, and the authorities are prepared to deal with it drastically.

**High Figure of Unemployed**

It is conservatively estimated that the number of people looking for work, including men and women, is approximately 1,000,000. There are, however, large bodies of men who are disinclined to take any job that offers. Evidence is not wanting that payment at the rate of 10s. per day for short-term casual work has been scored by the unemployed and several local authorities are already beginning to question the bona fides of workers seeking employment.

At the present time, it is possible for workmen to obtain through unemployment relief agencies within a few

## EMPLOYMENT PLAN REJECTED BY LABOR

Cabinet's Invitation to Labor to Take Part in the Inquiry Into Lack of Work Refused Owing to Small Scope of Investigation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Despite repeated statements as to the immensity of the meeting of the Persian Mejliss, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that another hitch has occurred and the present situation is so obscure that official circles can give no hint as to when the Anglo-Persian agreement will come up for consideration by representatives of the Persian people. It is clear that, immediately after the formation of the Sipahdar Azam's cabinet in November last, various political office-seekers began the wire-pulling process and succeeded in bringing about a further delay in the summoning of the Mejliss.

There is reason to believe that secret negotiations with the Bolsheviks are going on. It was alleged that, in many cases, elections for the Mejliss had been conducted in an irregular manner and entire new elections were demanded. These contentions were resisted, probably by those who had been thus irregularly elected, in the judgement of the informant of The Christian Science Monitor and though protestations against the validity of the elections have been fruitless, so far as their main object is concerned, yet one serious effect has resulted, namely, that another delay has been desired in settling the question of the Anglo-Persian agreement.

Then there are another 30 members, known as Macedonian Independents, to

nothing. British financial assistance having been suspended pending acceptance of the agreement.

## DELAY IN MEETING OF PERSIAN MEJLISS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Despite the veiled censorship that the Greek Government maintains in an endeavor to suppress all news adverse to the present political conditions in Greece, indications are not wanting that the actual situation, it is said, does not warrant King Constantine and his advisers viewing the future with that imperturbable poise they assume.

Sir John Stavridis, former Greek Consul-General in London, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that no one could with any degree of surety forecast the trend of Greek politics during the next few weeks.

central hall. Their majesties were received with loud cheering.

The speech from the throne, which was read by the King, differed in no important particular from the King's proclamation on his return. The only interesting point is the vague hint about constitutional reform in accordance with the ideas of the times.

The King repeats his gratitude to the Allies and his desire to maintain friendship with Serbia. He also expresses his intention of continuing the campaign in Asia Minor. The forthcoming wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess Helena of Rumania, is also mentioned and its influence on Greco-Romanian relations. The speech concluded by declaring the Chamber to be a national assembly. No official hint of this had hitherto been given. The Venetian Cabinet had declared that the elections were for the purpose of returning a revisionary chamber. None of the Liberal deputies attended the meeting of the Chamber.

#### Greek Police Active

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—The police are on the track of several men wanted in connection with the murder of Colonel Faisseas, president of the courts-martial under the Venetian Government, which took place on Wednesday evening. During the three years that Colonel Faisseas presided over the court, he passed sentences on over 2000 persons, 140 of whom were executed.

#### NOTED RUSSIANS TO CONVENE IN PARIS

Members of Former Constituent Assembly to Hold Reunion for Purpose of Evolving Plan for Overthrowing the Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Russian constituent assembly is to begin meeting in Paris tomorrow. Alexander Kerensky and Paul Millyukoff have been most active in arranging this reunion, but the session will be presided over by Mr. Tchertkoff, who was president of the constituent assembly in 1917. There are here members of the four principal groups, Revolutionary Socialists, Democratic Socialists, Cadets, and Muhammadians. About 30 delegates have arrived and others are expected today and tomorrow. Some 200 telegrams have been sent out, convoking the assembly, to many parts of the world. Groups are already holding separate meetings deciding upon their attitude and program.

What is hoped to do is to evolve a plan for the overthrow of Bolshevism and replace it by a reactionary régime, but by a Socialist and Democratic régime. The promoters appear to think that they have good prospects, but financially they are practically without means. They look to the Allies to aid them. There is a question of admitting the press to the meetings, but the probability is that they will have a secret character.

#### Hopeful View of Discussion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

RIGA, Latvia (Friday)—According to statements made by Jan Dombski, chairman of the Polish peace delegation at Riga, negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and there is no ground for pessimism as to the ultimate result. As regards the actual state of negotiations the problem of repatriation of prisoners has been settled. Similarly the legal commissions came to an understanding and conclusions of their work have been sent to the drafting committee. Mr. Dombski expressed his opinion that the date of the final signing of the treaty depends entirely on the termination of the work of the drafting committee.

#### Mr. Krassin's Successor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—The report from London that Mr. Lomousov, who is at present staying here, is to relieve Mr. Krassin as representative of the Soviet Government in London, is denied by Mr. Lomousov's friends. They state that he has been ordered to go to London and will probably leave in the course of a few days.

#### ALIEN LAND LAW MAINTENANCE ASKED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

SACRAMENTO, California—A resolution memorializing the United States Senate not to negotiate a treaty with Japan that would invalidate the California alien land law was passed in the California State Senate yesterday, 29 to 6.

#### MILLS RESUME WORK

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The Wamsutter Mills, among the largest in the city, have resumed operations on a five-day schedule every other week. The mills have been completely shut down.

#### THEATRICAL

NEW YORK THEA. 45th St. W. of Broadway

PLYMOUTH Mat. Thursday & Saturday

Little Old New York By Rita Johnson Young

Good Times AT THE PLYMOUTH Hippodrome

Weeks in Advance

## SERIOUS SETBACKS FOR MR. WOOLWINE

Indications Are That Campaign Against Christian Science Must Be Abandoned, Having Had Practically No Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LOS ANGELES, California—The campaign of Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, to prevent Christian Science treatment of minor children, has received serious setbacks and, according to present indications, will have to be abandoned.

The first check to Mr. Woolwine's drive came with the finding of the coroner's jury, already reported in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, in the case of Marjory Rice, who passed away under Christian Science treatment. Mr. Woolwine, in pursuit of his announced purpose of prosecuting on charges of manslaughter or neglect of parents of children who might pass away without medical attendance, had his representatives at work on this case, which was the first to arise following his letter to the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

The coroner's jury, however, found that Marjory Rice passed away under treatment by a Christian Science practitioner, and that "death was due to diphtheria, the parents not realizing the seriousness of the case."

Nevertheless, Mr. Woolwine declared that he would continue his investigations. He had given instructions to the coroner to refuse a death certificate in all cases where the parents relied on Christian Science treatment.

One need not have been a prophet during the last campaign to foretell that something of this nature would be started at the present Legislature. There were several medical freedom initiative measures on the ballot. No occasion was lost to baffle the issues by untruthfully labeling these as Christian Science measures, and not one of them was initiated by the Christian Scientists.

"I have been an advocate of medical freedom for many years. As the editor of a Jewish paper I hold no brief for the Christian Science Church, but when a fundamental doctrine of any church is attacked, I feel that in these United States every believer in religious liberty should protest."

#### Parochial School Bars Child

Mary MacCullum-More Sent Home Because Not Vaccinated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The MacCullum-More vaccination case at Port Richmond, Long Island, has now developed a new phase. Little Mary MacCullum-More refused admittance to the public school because her father refuses to permit her to be vaccinated, has now been ejected from the parochial school, because, as the sister who told her to go home said, some one had come into the parochial school and shown the sister the state law.

This means that Hugh MacCullum-More is being interfered with, by the health authorities' determination to impose vaccination upon his daughter, in his efforts to comply with the compulsory education law of the State, which requires him to have his child "attend upon instruction."

Mr. More can, of course, send his daughter now to a private school. But, Mrs. More said yesterday, in discussing the case with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "probably the health officers would see that she was sent home from that school, too."

The daughter had attended the public school for some time before the parochial school nurse discovered that she had not been vaccinated and had her sent home. The father, whose sister passed away from what he believes was the effect of vaccination, in Scotland, refused to have the daughter vaccinated or to permit the school physician to vaccinate her. But each time he sent her to school she was sent home.

The opposition of the father brought the case to court and the time for

as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the

said:

"There has been no time since Christian Science practice was legalized in California that the medical

fraternity has not used every conceivable means at its disposal to harass the members of the church.

Mr. Woolwine's recent threat is another one of those flashes in the pan that will probably be as ineffective as were those that have gone before.

The surprise, in this instance, is that it should have been started by Mr. Woolwine, who seems to be two-sided in his ideas, one day favoring Christian Science practice and the



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen at random?"

#### A World Diary

A well-known writer once devoted a whole volume to a description of a journey round his room. The trip, as made with him, was distinctly entertaining, but a more entertaining trip may be made any week in the daily press, at an even smaller expense. As thus:

#### A Modern Polonus

There is some resemblance between Mr. Harry Boland and Polonus. Polonus was Lord Chamberlain to the King of Denmark. Mr. Boland is secretary to the President of the Irish Republic. But that is not all. It is in their dealing with awkward questions that the similarity grows. When Hamlet insisted that a certain cloud was in the shape of a camel, Polonus at once assented, "tis like a camel, indeed." When the prince changed the simile to a weasel, the chamberlain was equally agreeable, "It is backed like a weasel." And when, finally, the demand was laid upon him to discover a whale in it, the response was equally obliging, "Very like a whale." Now it is just like that with Mr. Boland, the elusive president. On December 27, Mr. de Valera was a camel in the states; on the twentieth, the weasel was to emerge from retirement on Christmas day; next day the whale was to set out for Spokane. At last, on the eve of the new year, Mr. Polonus-Boland announces that the whale is spouting in Irish waters. Unreliable Mr. Polonus-Boland.

#### At St. Clement Danes

From the court of Elsinore to the Strand, in London, is a far cry. But the King of Denmark, journeying to England, has been attending a special service in Danes, in the old church of St. Clement Danes, where, as Carlyle has it, Dr. Johnson worshiped in the era of Voltaire. The sermon was preached by the Reverend Aksel Broström, who managed to get in quite a lot of local color. There are at least three legends as to how the church came by its name, and none of them is particularly secure: indeed they are all of the camel-weasel-whale order. Still, by uniting the camel and whale, by sheer force of pulpit rhetoric, and casting out the weasel, Mr. Broström made a very pretty story for his King's ears. It can only be hoped that the King knew rather less of the history of the Strand than even the Reverend Aksel.

#### "History as She Is Wrote"

Nevertheless, the saying of the Chancellor Oxenstierna, "Read me anything but history for that at any rate we know to be untrue," is a hard saying, especially in an age which has been made happy with Mr. Wells' History of the World. Only think of the people whose Christmas has been brightened by being told all about everything, by Mr. Wells, in two volumes. It hardly leaves them any hope of learning anything when they open their paper in the morning. Thus they may quite excusably have missed the important front page information that a French count of ancient lineage has become a "breadwinner" in Mr. Selfridge's London establishment. Surely there can have been nothing like it since the Bishop of Artun sold buttons in Philadelphia. However, it depends very much how you look at the question. Tacitus thought history should be the vehicle for proclaiming the virtues of the really great men of the world; Suetonius, his contemporary, was all in favor of making it a chronique scandaleuse of the Caesars. Here you have the extremes.

#### Wanted—an Edipus

And this, perhaps, answers the riddle which is perplexing the New York Tribune, and which is expressed in the question, "Whence came the poison gas whose release negatived the good results expected to flow from the celebration of the Pilgrim tercentenary?" Surely even Sherlock Holmes, and that without Dr. Watson's assistance, could have played Edipus to the editorial Sphinx. What are the elements in the country which are opposed to the religious and historic ideals of Puritanism? Only let the Tribune's readers think hard enough, and before a week is out they may succeed in discovering the offending gas works.

#### Volume III

Everybody, however, does not enjoy history. There is the former Kaiser, for instance, who has the strongest distaste for it, when written by a person called Bismarck. The Bismarck touch, it would seem, approaches far too closely that of Suetonius, in dealing with Caesars. Thus Amerongen places every conceivable obstacle in the path of Volume III. This is not altogether surprising when the Suetonian relation of the incident of how the great statesman was hustled out of the Chancellery is remembered; to say nothing of the prophecy with which the book practically ends: "see great perils arising in Germany."

## DICK WHITTINGTON'S CHURCH

and, indeed, for the whole of Europe. The longer the catastrophe is coming, the more terrible it will be." It must be distinctly trying to have your efforts in statecraft summed up like that, especially when you can no longer ring the bell, and give orders for a prosecution for lèse-majesté.

T. U.

### A RIVER TRIP IN DUTCH GUIANA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Completing the first trip ever made by a big steamer up the Surinam, Commewijne and DaCotica rivers, of Dutch Guiana, the 5000-ton steamship John R. Gibbons has returned to New Orleans for another cargo of merchandise for the villages on these rivers. The opening of traffic up the three streams, really all one stream, known at its mouth as the Surinam, is interestingly described by Capt. Frederick Ludeke.

"Transportation and trade up and down these three rivers, which has been in the hands of the Dutch and the Germans, have been by sailing schooners, two or three large motor launches, and big canoes, rowed by 10 to 15 natives," said Captain Ludeke. "Our ship was the first steamer to go up the rivers, which have been considered impassable for large craft, owing to their narrow channels. We found them very deep, however, often 25 to 30 feet right in the bank and by careful steering around the many banks, and running at low speed, we made our way successfully up the Surinam and then up and down both the Commewijne and the DaCotica. In many places, the Commewijne was not more than 10 feet wider than the steamer, and this, you may believe, required careful handling of the ship, which is 328 feet long and 46 feet wide. "We left Norfolk on August 29, loaded with general merchandise consigned to merchants in Moengo, near the source of the Commewijne River, and about 100 miles south of Paramaribo. The crew laid in a private stock of bright-colored beads, necklaces and glass 'gems' of dazzling brilliancy, which they exchanged for everything they wanted. We reached Paramaribo, the port at the mouth of the Surinam, September 26, where steamers hitherto have unloaded their cargoes to lighters and canoes and schooners, which were towed, and poled 100 miles up these streams to Moengo.

"We learned from the natives that these streams were so narrow that once we started down them, the only place we should find large enough to turn the ship around, in case we should find water deep enough to get there, was at the mouth of the Coermitobo River, 86 miles from Paramaribo. Thus, after we had started, there was no alternative but to go ahead. Members of the crew frequently leaped ashore from the steamer, cut bunches of bananas or other wild fruits, and, as slowly we were moving, ran along the bank and leaped on board without difficulty. We ran the steamer night and day, but in all the 100 miles up and down the streams went around only once. Natives came from many miles to see the steamer, and many remained from the up-trip until the return, camped on the bank, waiting for a second sight of the big 'fire-ship,' as they called the Gibbons.

"These natives seem to live in very primitive conditions, with no permanent camp settlements of any kind. The men all carried bows, arrows and rather long knives, like daggers, made from bamboo stalks hardened by fire. We did not see any firearms from the time we left Paramaribo until we reached a small village at the point where the Coermitobo flows into the Surinam. There was one half-caste Dutch trader who carried an old single-action revolver.

"Thick foliage grew down to the very water along the streams for the greater part of the distance, and this edge of the jungle was filled with monkeys, parrots of many brilliant colors, and large numbers of flying squirrels. The natives, who are called 'Dokahs'—which, traders told me, is their pronunciation of the Dutch name for them, 'Djoeckas'—ran through the jungle almost as rapidly as the monkeys swung through the trees, and had no trouble in keeping pace with the steamer. At first they seemed frightened at the steamer, then became fascinated, and, finally, familiar, too familiar at times, but even those native who had followed us for several days would run and hide in the jungle when we blew the whistle, as we did at exceptionally narrow places in the stream, to prevent the natives from leaping on board.

"Around the villages, at the mouths of the rivers, the natives proved to be artisans of some ability, building rather good bamboo and even wooden houses for the traders, but evidently too lazy or too indifferent to build them for themselves. Their canoes are well made, both from bark and from hollowed logs, and ornamentally carved, as are their paddles and bows and arrows. The Djoeckas dwell near the water-courses, and remain more or less in large bodies, owing to the raids of different tribes from the interior, according to stories told me by the Dutch traders.

"Further down the streams, toward the coast, the Djoeckas give way to the Surinam Indians, a small, indolent, and rapidly-disappearing tribe, which, in turn, yield to Javanese bush Negroes, who do most of the work on the sugar plantations, and are taken to the bauxite (aluminum ore) mines around Moengo as laborers. Neither of the Indian tribes are workers, and what little work is done by the Djoeckas is accomplished by the women. When the crew learned this, they immediately named the tribe the 'jokers,' and the Indians took this new name good-naturedly, trading their parrots, monkeys, and even a puma cub, as well as bows and arrows, carved coconut shells, canoe paddles and other articles of native workmanship for beads."

creation. Look where one would, nothing was to be seen but regiments of them wheeling, plunging, into their holes, they seemed to have no difficulty in finding their young, there was seemingly no hesitation about it. Then when they had finished their task, as the dawn broke, with uplifted wings these beautiful denizens of the air sprang out over the great ocean."

### JANE AND JERRY BEFORE DAWN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The first morning they awakened us, we didn't care—not very much. It was all new to us; sleeping out on the open porch had appealed to us as the most attractive feature of this California summer home. So, when the blue jays began their conversations shortly before sunrise on that lovely spring morning, we opened our eyes and glistened in the view. There was the green of trees and shrubbery blooming quite to the edge of the porch and stretching on down the hillside. The leaves winked and glistened beneath their sprinkling of dew; there was a delicious freshness in the air and we lifted our tousled heads from the pillows and admired everything. An early boat slid over the misty waters of the bay, appearing as a dream ship in the distance, and we congratulated ourselves upon being awakened by the blue jays and were glad that we were no longer within the cramped quarters of a city apartment.

The jays kept on talking to each other. We spied the brilliant blue and crested black topknot of Jerry in the branches of a graceful redwood; Jane was hopping busily from limb to limb in a nearby madroña. The flash and flickering of their pretty blue plumage was good to look upon, but we were not exactly charmed by their raucous scoldings. Evidently there had arisen a topic which required a great deal of discussion, for Jane's voice waxed louder and louder in her attempts to drown out the lusty excuses which Jerry insisted upon making.

#### Shutting Off the Alarm

We laughed at this sunrise argument and revelled in the splendor of the horizon as the sun rose over the hills way off on the far side of the bay. There was no more sleeping that morning and we shut off the alarm clock a full hour before the time appointed for our awakening.

We told the incident of the noisy blue jays to our friends and they all considered it funny and chuckled with us. Even on that second morning the novelty of being aroused by Jane and Jerry had lost but little of its humor—but we did wish they would settle their argument in a less loquacious manner. It was all very well to be awakened by the jays in ample time to view the beautiful sunrise, and perhaps we would have been interested in their discussion and we understood bird talk, but Jerry's strident attempts to make himself heard above Jane's querulous shrieks got to be monotonous on that second morning.

We waved a shirt over the porch railing. Jane darted out from the madroña branches and joined Jerry in the redwood tree. Together they lifted their voices in a duet which was a remarkable test of vocal chords, but entirely lacking in harmony. We arose, dressed and went for a walk for breakfast. Our experiences, as related to our friends that day, were not flavored with the same vein of humor as on the previous occasion.

Jane and Jerry were lovely to look at, and we admired their quick and energetic movements from tree to tree—also they were strictly of the country and gave such a rustic touch to our house on the wooded hillside—these things we appreciated. But followed a week of this pre-sunrise scolding and chattering, and although we had accustomed ourselves to sleeping straight through the din of noisy street cars, rasping elevators and the hissing of steam pipes, we simply couldn't get used to Jane's lectures and Jerry's unending excuses.

#### Putting Out the Cat

It had always been one of our family jokes upon retiring to sing out the warning: "Have you set the alarm and put out the cat?" Well, the blue jays had awakened us with such persistent regularity that we decided it was superfluous to set the alarm, and the association of ideas is such a peculiar thing that we carelessly overlooked the cat that night.

The next morning Jane and Jerry were not on the job, the cat arched his back indignantly upon our tarry appearance, and we missed our train to the city. It was not until we were coming home that evening that the same idea occurred to both of us almost simultaneously and we decided if he keeps early hours and does not go abroad till after dawn. Even during the time they are feeding their young a petrel is scarcely ever seen in the daytime, and the reason is clear. When they alight it is extremely difficult for them to fly off level ground on account of the length of their wings. It was during feeding time that the Bishop kept his silent vigil, hidden by small bushes or in a sandy ridge.

"Never did the glorious avalanche of birds fail to fascinate me," he says, "words cannot adequately paint the picture. All day long not a petrel had been sight and no sound betrayed the young in their holes. The light faded, the orange bar westward blazed as a cloudless sky. The air was still. Then as it began to grow dark suddenly one petrel flew rapidly past. Then—then—the avalanche, the rush,

of some of the noblest flying birds in

## THE SILKWORMS OF ITALY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Silk production is one of the most important national industries in Italy, and its origin is rooted far back in the country's past. The silk-worm seed was originally procured from Greece, and its cultivation quickly became a leading source of wealth. Indeed, so valuable was silk accounted in early days that in 1018, when the Venetians subjugated the Isle of Arbo, off Dalmatia, they imposed an annual tax of a certain weight of silk which, if not forthcoming, was to be substituted by an equal weight in gold. "Gelsi," or mulberry trees, being essential for the nourishment of the worms, soon began to be cultivated in Italy; and in the fifteenth century we find laws passed in the various cities relative to their planting, registration and protection; and, so jealously were the methods adopted in the silk industry guarded as secrets, that in some cities the workers were bound even under pain of capital punishment not to divulge them, or to attempt to carry them skill and knowledge elsewhere.

And the industry is as flourishing today as it was centuries ago. Indeed it is, according to an industrial expert, Pietro Lanino, in "The Anglo-American Review" of March, 1920, the greatest of the Italian industries, standing for 500,000,000 lire out of a total revenue of 2,000,000,000 lire, and numbering, without counting those engaged in the agricultural production of cocoons, some 175,000 workers, a larger number than is engaged in any other industry in the country. It is generally recognized that Italian silks are the best in the world. They are exported to all parts, and the same authority states that in 1913 the United States of America alone purchased spun silk to the value of more than 53,000,000 lire.

The silkworms are raised today alike in the great modern establishments and in the humble cottages up and down the length and breadth of Italy, just as when tended ages ago under the protection of the Emperor Justinian, or by the hands of medieval workers. The outer customs and costumes of the lives of those who tend the worms have changed incessantly; but these remain unchanged, and spin for the dresses and furnishings of the twentieth century as they did for the stately gowns of Renaissance ladies or the robes of the Byzantine court. And whether we watch them at work in the great industrial establishments, or in some little cottage room tended by peasant women, we cannot but feel the wonder of this ancient industry both in its centuries of continuity and in itself. I recall a peasant's house in sight of the Lucchese mountains, and a little woman with gentle eyes and a black kerchief on her head, and a small upper room, candle-light, where there were, upon tiers of shelves, thousands of thick, white worms, each head raised and motionless.

"Look how well they sleep!" she murmured indulgently, lowering her voice as a mother might beside a sleeping child. The shelves, set on rough trestles, on which the silk worms were disposed, occupied half the room, the other half being reserved for the dresses and furnishings of the twentieth century as they did for the stately gowns of Renaissance ladies or the robes of the Byzantine court. And whether we watch them at work in the great industrial establishments, or in some little cottage room tended by peasant women, we cannot but feel the wonder of this ancient industry both in its centuries of continuity and in itself. I recall a peasant's house in sight of the Lucchese mountains, and a little woman with gentle eyes and a black kerchief on her head, and a small upper room, candle-light, where there were, upon tiers of shelves, thousands of thick, white worms, each head raised and motionless.

"Look how well they sleep!" she murmured indulgently, lowering her voice as a mother might beside a sleeping child. The shelves, set on rough trestles, on which the silk worms were disposed, occupied half the room, the other half being reserved for the dresses and furnishings of the twentieth century as they did for the stately gowns of Renaissance ladies or the robes of the Byzantine court. And whether we watch them at work in the great industrial establishments, or in some little cottage room tended by peasant women, we cannot but feel the wonder of this ancient industry both in its centuries of continuity and in itself. I recall a peasant's house in sight of the Lucchese mountains, and a little woman with gentle eyes and a black kerchief on her head, and a small upper room, candle-light, where there were, upon tiers of shelves, thousands of thick, white worms, each head raised and motionless.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays may be simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays may be simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays may be simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays may be simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays may be simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays may be simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays may be simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays may be simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb immediately, and on which they can be removed while their trays may be simultaneously through its subsequent stages of development.

At the outset the worms eat voraciously, but when the time for the first molt or sleep approaches they eat little; some raise their heads, swaying them rhythmically to and fro, others remain passive; but all then settle into deep sleep on about the eighth day from hatching, remaining in that state some 24 hours. Having then cast their first skins, and so changed color, the worms show renewed animation; and fresh leaves and twigs must then be provided, upon which they climb

## ABUSES ALLEGED IN IMMIGRATION

Officials at European Points Have Robbed Immigrants to United States, Senate Committee Is Told by Congressman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officials at European points of embarkation have indulged in wholesale robbery at the expense of immigrants, according to testimony yesterday to the Senate Immigration Committee by Isaac Siegel (R.), Representative from New York. Representative Siegel has opposed the passage of the Johnson bill in the House and told the Senate that there is no need for emergency legislation.

On shipboard immigrants lose practically everything they have in the way of earthly possessions, he said, giving this as the reason why so many foreigners arrive in this country without any funds.

To overcome defects in the visa system and in the immigration service generally, Representative Siegel recommended that the Assistant Secretary of Labor be stationed at Ellis Island, where he could have personal knowledge and control of the service.

The Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island amounts to little more than a figurehead, having no authority, according to Representative Siegel. He pointed out that the office carried a salary greater than that of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who is responsible for all the organization's work.

In answer to charges that immigration is the cause of the reported prevalence of crime, Representative Siegel attempted to prove that New York is the most orderly city in the United States and that Washington, the nation's capital, has a heavier crime record.

Forces checking immigration were listed by the committee as: unemployment, efforts of new European nations to build formidable countries, and difficulties of obtaining passports. Mr. Siegel believes that America has all the immigration laws it needs.

"What's the use of enacting further laws if we don't enforce them?" he asked.

### Division Cut Off

Committee Deletes Appropriation for Information Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Deletion by a congressional committee of the appropriation for the division of information in the Bureau of Immigration will, unless the appropriation is restored on the floor of the House of Representatives or in the Senate, prevent the accomplishment of an important constructive plan for dealing with incoming aliens in order that they may be informed as to the conditions existing in various parts of the country and that their distribution through the country may be assisted in such a way that the aliens will go where they are most needed.

The occasion for the removal of the appropriation is not at all clear. The division has been in existence for a number of years and although its activities were curtailed during the war because of the greatly reduced immigration to this country, it has increased largely in importance during the last few months, particularly since immigration began to increase in mid-summer.

Before the war the division, aided by the contributions of numerous patriotic and civic societies, distributed information among incoming aliens, including literature published in the principal languages spoken by immigrants, in order that they might receive every possible aid in adjusting themselves to the manners and customs of a new country.

In his latest annual report, Terence as those who talk and write."

4

## FARMERS COUNCIL PLAN IS OUTLINED

Federal Commission Proposed to Serve as Sales and Collection Agency to Finance Export of Surplus Farm Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the House Banking and Currency Committee yesterday heard the claims of farmers for help from Congress presented by Benjamin C. Marsh, representing the Farmers National Council.

Mr. Marsh said his organization proposed "that Congress create a commission of from five to seven members, including at least two farmers, to serve as a sales and collection agency to finance the export of our surplus wheat and wheat flour, potatoes, cotton, wool, meat and meat products, and milk and dairy products to European and other countries. These products should be purchased at bulk line cost of production plus a fair profit and our government should assume the risks of collection, leaving to the commission to determine the length of time credit for such exports shall be extended."

"The council recommends," said Mr. Marsh, "that at least \$800,000,000 should be available for the export of such surplus crops, and that the appropriations requested for the army and navy, aggregating nearly \$1,633,991,334, be reduced to about one-half, leaving over \$800,000,000 available for the export of such surplus products."

Mr. Marsh was unable to explain to the satisfaction of the committee how the government could buy the farmers' crop at a price higher than the market price and sell it without raising the price to the consumer or else running into a loss; or, if it ran into a loss, how this was to be made up, or what those persons who did not have an opportunity to sell to the government were going to do with what they had left on their hands.

**Would Mult Profiteers**

"Where is the government going to get the money?" demanded James G. Strong (R.), Representative from Kansas.

"Take it from the predatory classes, the men who made millions out of the war," replied Mr. Marsh.

William F. Stevenson (D.), Representative from South Carolina, said that in his section the middlemen were not buying cotton and there had been no market for it until a company had been organized by the producers themselves with former Gov. Richard L. Manning at the head to market their own cotton.

"The manufacturers in Europe can buy if we can arrange credits," he said, "and our cotton is moving. The first load, consisting of about 1000 bales, was shipped late in December and more will follow. This company is financing itself and it will take care of the cotton situation in South Carolina and help the neighboring states. It can go before the War Finance Corporation when it gets into operation and get money to extend its operations."

**Self-Help Favored**

Mr. Stevenson recommended that other farmers do the same thing in regard to their grain and other commodities. If instead of coming to Congress for help they would organize to help themselves they could open the foreign markets and get business started, he declared.

Mr. Marsh was closely interrogated as to whether his organization represented the real farming interests of the country and some of the members of the committee expressed the dissatisfaction felt with the demands of persons coming to Congress time and again and alleging that they spoke on behalf of the farmers when, as a matter of fact, the real farmers of the country had nothing to do with them.

Mr. Marsh proposed that this question be put to others who would appear

in the interests of farm legislation and he was assured by Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, that all were to be treated alike.

## LAWMAKERS DISCREDIT NEW YORK INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Theodore Douglas Robinson, state Senator, and Joseph Steinberg, Assemblyman, after appearing before the grand jury in District Attorney Edward Swann's investigation of their charge of corruption and inefficiency in the New York City Government, made in announcing their plan to ask for a legislative inquiry, declared that their position before the jury "was that the calling of ourselves to testify was a smoke screen to cover up what the district attorney's office has failed to accomplish for the past years."

Their statement continued:

"As public servants, we feel that we were bound to start the machinery which would produce the evidence which the district attorney has utterly failed to produce. There is no better way of stating our position than to repeat the Governor's words in the last paragraph of his message, which were as follows:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of violence, and the failure to discover and apprehend the perpetrators, also suggests the query whether there are similar defects in the administration of the criminal law and the enforcement of the law by peace officers."

Their statement continued:

"The financial condition of some of the municipalities of the State, notably the city of New York, raises the question whether there are not grave defects in the local organization and administration. The grave increase in crime, especially crimes of



## MANCHESTER IS PROMOTING LEAGUE

City Is Making Strong Effort to Raise £100,000 to Help Financing of League Union, and Education Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England—Manchester, proud of the saying "What Lancashire does today, England will do tomorrow," is making a big effort to contribute £100,000 toward the £1,000,000 which the League of Nations Union is trying to raise to finance its "campaign of education and propaganda." To this end a big meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, at which the principal speakers were Sir L. Worthington Evans, M. P., Lady Bonham Carter, and Tom Shaw, M. P. There were Unionists, Liberalism, and Labor represented. The Lord Mayor of Manchester, Alderman Kay, presided.

During the progress of the meeting a telegram was received from the Prime Minister which read: "Over 40 countries are represented at Geneva in a great effort to establish the League of Nations as the final arbiter of the world's fortunes and destiny. Public opinion must be educated in the principle for which it stands. I trust your meeting will result in a great rally in support of the League of Nations in the north."

The crowded audience enthusiastically agreed to the dispatch of the following telegram to Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil at Geneva: "Meeting at Free Trade Hall declares its conviction that world peace and economic prosperity depend upon League of Nations, and earnestly hopes for continued success of the League Assembly's immeasurably important meetings."

### True Interest of Peace

Sir L. Worthington Evans, in moving a resolution declaring the meeting's faith in the League of Nations and pledging its support to the League of Nations' educational campaign, said that although there was a place reserved on the Council of the League of Nations, America was not yet a member of the League. It was not for him to criticize America's refusal to ratify the Peace Treaty and her unwillingness to join the League, but he certainly did not think that her refusal was due to any love of war, and he felt certain that in the calm which would succeed the excitement of the presidential elections America would realize that the true interest of peace, both for herself and the rest of the world, required her powerful support of the League.

The speaker was also strongly in favor of the admittance of enemy states, provided that guarantees were given of their worthiness of the privilege and trust which membership placed upon them. In reply to those critics who said that the League had not yet done anything to prove its usefulness, the speaker said that it must first of all be remembered that the League was only born last year, and that the organizing of such a body was in itself a stupendous task. Then he went on to show what the League had done in regard to questions like those of the Saar Valley and of the city of Danzig. Of the latter he said that delicate and difficult as the matter had been, Danzig was now, thanks to the League's activities, a free and open port. Dealing with the criticism that the League would find it impossible, or exceedingly difficult, to enforce its decision, Sir Worthington Evans said: "The League possesses

powerful weapons; weapons of discussion, delay, commercial and financial boycott, and in the last resort armed force, which can be brought into operation by agreement among the nations."

### A Sort of Super-State

"There were some supporters of the League who, in their great enthusiasm, appeared to expect that the League would become a sort of super-state, with a sovereign authority over all its members, with its own army and navy to enforce its decisions. Such a conception of the League today was a stumbling-block to its success, but who could say that what was impossible and impolitic today might not become the natural growth of the young League?" As time went on a more and more perfect constitution would be evolved, and on this point he would remind his hearers that the British Constitution was not evolved in a day, but was the result of centuries of experience and, therefore, appealed for patience, "patience to watch and ward the new building, to encourage the builders and to protect it against the ruthless hands of open enemies or too enthusiastic friends."

Lady Bonham Carter, in seconding the resolution, said that the greatest argument for the League was that the world could not do without it. It was not merely an ideal or a fine conception that appealed to our deepest feelings and highest thoughts, but it was the world's only chance if humanity and civilization were to survive. What was the alternative to the League? Was it not another world war worse than the last? Could we survive such a war? We could not even endure the preparations for it, so great would be the burden.

### To Insure Success

To insure the success of the League of Nations, Her Ladyship continued, two steps were immediately necessary. The first was the admission to membership of Germany and Austria, and they must be admitted on moral as well as practical grounds, because a League of brotherhood must be based on forgiveness. The League must not be an alliance of victors, but a family of nations, and if we delayed the admission of these enemy nations too long we might be too late as we had been in the case of Russia. In delay was a danger of setting up a new balance of power with the Allies on one side, and Germany, Russia and Turkey on the other. The other step was the abolition of the Supreme Council, which was an ad hoc body created to make peace, but which neither represented democracy nor settled the affairs of the world. The world was heartily tired of it.

It rested with the people of the world whether the League should become a living spirit or a dead letter, and she appealed to the men and women of England to give it their hearty support, for in it lay the hope of future generations.

### UNITED STATES' LOAN REPAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Austen Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently stated in the House of Commons that the average daily expenditure, on the basis of Exchequer issues from April 1, 1920, to November 27 was £2,896,203 as compared with an original budget estimated at the rate of £3,244,000 a day. Expenditure does not, in fact, go out at an equal rate throughout the year, and is usually heavier in the second half year. Speaking of the Anglo-French loan from the United States, he said it was repaid on the due date at a cost to the Exchequer for the British share of £59,229,000. This repayment forms part of the debt repaid out of the budget estimate of £234,000,000 for debt redemption this year.

## POLAND AND THE VILNA DIFFICULTY

### League Issues Instructions for Taking Public Expression of Opinion in Vilna District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GENEVA, Switzerland—Instructions for the commission intrusted with the arrangements for the taking of a public expression of opinion in the Vilna district have now been issued by the League of Nations in Geneva. These instructions, which were approved by the Council of the League on December 1, 1920, read as follows:

"The commission shall consist of five members. Colonel Chardigny will be president of the commission, and will, at the same time, be in command of the international force. Colonel Chardigny may, if he sees fit, delegate his political or administrative duties or any part of them, to another member of the commission.

"The commission will ascertain whether an agreement is possible between the two governments concerned in regard to the procedure for taking the expression of opinion, and also in regard to the area within which it is to be taken.

"The commission will notify the Council of the League by telegraph as soon as possible, at latest 15 days after its arrival, of the general conditions to be laid down for the taking of the public expression of opinion, and of the commission's proposals regarding the area within which the expression of opinion is to be taken, having regard as far as possible to the points on which both parties have been able to agree. If the members of the commission are unable to agree, the various proposals, and the reasons advanced in support of them, will be sent to the Council, who will give a decision.

"The commission will be intrusted with the measures to insure the public expression of opinion being taken in accordance with the procedure approved by the Council. The commission will record the result of the expression of opinion after satisfying itself as to their regularity. It will draw up a joint report and will submit recommendations to the Council for the final allotment of the disputed territory. The commission will decide if any traffic should be allowed in the plebiscite area, and, if so, under what conditions.

"The Council desires specially to draw the attention of the commission to the necessity of keeping itself constantly informed as to the political situation in this part of Europe, and of obtaining the most complete information on this subject from the Polish and Lithuanian governments. The rôle of the international force is simply to perform police duties. Should it become impossible to take the public expression of opinion owing to a conflict between the commission and the Polish, Lithuanian or any other government, or owing to fighting occurring in the plebiscite area, the commission is authorized to propose to the Council that the military force shall be withdrawn. In case of emergency, the commission may itself decide on the necessary measures. Colonel Chardigny will be responsible for the execution of these measures."

STATE DRY LAW UPHELD  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
RALEIGH, North Carolina—The Eighteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution and the Volstead Act do not abrogate the right of the courts of North Carolina to prosecute violations of the state prohibitory laws, according to a decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court in the case of State vs. Fore.

## COAL

The Fuel Administrator has notified us that all restrictions on coal have been removed, and we, therefore, advise our customers that we are now ready to deliver coal to them according to their requirements.

Owing to the wise regulations of the Fuel Administrator, coal has been fairly distributed among the public, and a very serious crisis in the fuel business has been safely passed.

We take this occasion to thank our customers for the patience and good will, which they have shown during the trying times of the past few months, and assure them that we are now able to satisfy their fuel needs as to service, quality and price.

Best quality of coal; lowest market prices.

METROPOLITAN COAL COMPANY

Main Office, 20 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

The Store is closed daily at 5 P.M.

# B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 2000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

## The Great January Sales of

### ORIENTAL RUGS

### Household and Decorative Linens

### Bed Furnishings and White Fabrics

are now in progress in their respective Departments

Exceptional purchasing opportunities are offered

### Money-saving Sales for Monday

#### New Year Sales of

#### Women's Underwear

##### for Monday and Tuesday

will offer a host of special values, including the following:

#### Imported Lingerie

Nightrobes	\$1.90, 2.95, 3.90, 4.85
Chemises	1.65, 2.25
Envelopes	1.90, 3.25
Drawers	1.65, 2.45, 3.25
Petticoats	1.65, 2.25

#### Silk Undergarments

Nightrobes	\$4.95, 5.90, 6.50
Envlopes	3.95, 4.85, 5.90
Combinations	4.90, 6.50
Camisoles	95c., 1.45, 1.90
Bloomers	2.95, 3.95

(Prices above \$5.00 are subject to tax)

#### Boudoir Sacques

of excellent-quality crepe de Chine in light blue, lavender, pink and rose, daintily trimmed with net and ribbon; exceptionally priced . . . at \$4.85

Women's Underwear Department  
(Second Floor)

#### Women's and Misses'

#### Wool Sweaters

(of foreign and American makes)

at the greatly reduced prices of  
\$6.75, 12.75 & 16.50

Also Wool Shoulderettes  
reduced to \$2.95

(In the Department on the Third Floor)

#### Important Special Sales

(particularized in the January Folder)

are now in progress on the Sixth Floor

#### A Special Clearance of

#### Metal Laces and Spangled Flounces

(the remainder of this season's assortments)

at prices that are actually below cost

#### Metal Laces

(and combinations of metal and net; the collection including some flounces)

at \$1.65, 2.90, 4.85, 6.90 per yard

#### Spangled Flounces

in black and effective color combinations

at \$2.85, 4.75 & 7.50 per yard

(First Floor)

#### The Lace Curtain Dep't

will place on sale a remarkable collection of

#### Choice Hand-made Filet

#### Lace Window Panels

made in France and Belgium exclusively for B. Altman & Co.; all of which will be marked

at extraordinary price concessions

At the same time there will be An Important Offering of Inexpensive Curtains

(in reality an advanced Sale of Spring window-draperies) at prices that will command the interested attention of every economical housewife.

#### Hemstitched Scrim Curtains

Plain . . . per pair \$1.75  
With machine-made filet insertions, per pair . . . \$2.35

#### Filet Net Curtains

with lace edge . . . per pair \$3.50

Hemstitched Marquisette Curtains

plain . . . per pair \$2.25

(Fourth Floor)

## SYNDICALISTS BEING DEPORTED IN SPAIN

Civil Governor at Barcelona Declares That "Removal" of Certain Individuals to a Fortress Will Be Best for Everybody

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**BARCELONA, Spain**—Beyond any doubt the situation at Barcelona as between the employers and the working classes is very grave, and an extreme view might be taken of it were it not the fact that, in its present state, organized Labor in Spain, despite its syndicates and a certain determination that is shown by them, is younger and weaker than in other countries and incapable of carrying its desires beyond a certain point, while the repressive measures of authority,

with what may be called for the sake of indication their moral influence, besides their sheer strength of force, are too much for them and they are cowed at a crisis.

That is the reason why the state of things, having reached such a terrible point as now, the crisis from the Labor point of view always seems to fail, and a civil governor is able to take such repressive measures as the deportation in large numbers, and the imprisonment in even larger, of the Syndicalists many of whom are certainly not associated with the acts of terrorism that are now being constantly committed.

### General Strike Going On

The case at the moment is that practically a general strike is in existence at Barcelona. The street cars and other public conveyances are not running, and only private vehicles are seen in the streets. A large proportion of the shops and various places of entertainment are closed. Only those are open whose employees are not associated with the syndicates. Only three newspapers are being published. The bread supply has been limited, so with the meat. Workmen in the public departments are on strike with the rest, and one result is that the streets have not been cleaned. The whole life of the capital of Catalonia is in a state of suspense. Meanwhile there are constant collisions between members of the "Unico" Syndicate which is the syndicate of syndicates of the workers, and the "Libre" Syndicate which is another with entirely different aims and objects and, as it is declared, largely under the influence and control of the employers or patrons as they are called. These engagements, taking place in the city and in the barrios are little pitched battles which sometimes have serious results.

But there are worse things than this happening, and not only worse in fact but in significance also. One of them is the assassination, which has just taken place, of Mr. Layret, a former deputy for the neighboring town of Sabadell, and not an employer but a prominent Syndicalist, yet at the same time more of a theoretical Syndicalist than one of the active and aggressive type. The attack took place in front of his own house in the evening, just as he was setting out to visit the Alcalde to intervene in favor of a municipal councilor who had been imprisoned. During the same day he had been active in a peaceful and conciliatory way in various endeavors with the object of easing the situation, especially in so far as some of the men against whom strong repressive measures were being taken were concerned.

### A Fervent Socialist

Mr. Layret was a man for whom a considerable general respect was entertained, and, being a candidate, it was believed that he would be elected as deputy for Sabadell again at the forthcoming elections. Formerly just a fervent Socialist, he was attracted to Syndicalism on its first appearance in Catalonia, and considered it intimately in the manner of a student interested in social development. He soon became fascinated by it, believed in it, and attached himself to the movement; but beyond doubt he was in no way connected with the prevailing terrorism nor did he approve it.

How came such a man to be assassinated? Obviously this was not the work of the Syndicalists themselves, against whose account all the prevailing terrorism is laid, despite the strong evidence that there are revolutionaries from the other side. As is clear and is known it was the work, like much other that has been perpetrated in these latter days, of anarchists and anti-Syndicalists, encouraged and assisted by others beyond them. The authorities, as everybody is declaring, fall miserably—or as some say intentionally—to make any distinction between the Syndicalists and the terrorists.

### Protest Against Terrorism

No doubt many Syndicalists have been associated with the innumerable crimes that have been committed in Barcelona and district in these recent strikes, but the leaders and the Syndicalist body generally and officially are almost equally certainly not concerned with these acts; they protest against them continually and issue ap-

peals to the members of the Syndicates to abstain from all connection with them.

But the fatal outrage on Mr. Layret was immediately followed by a new action on the part of the new Civil Governor, Gen. Martinez Ando, now styled simply Mr. Martinez Ando, his new office being civilian (it will be remembered that he was Military Governor until his appointment to the civil governorship just recently), which action has seemed quite illegal. Though it was a Syndicalist who was the victim of the outrage, and the Syndicalists had nothing to do with it, a large number of them were at once arrested, and the order was given for them to be deported. Three large motor wagons, containing 36 of these Syndicalists, guarded by military forces, were seen on their way through the streets to the docks, where they were put on board the steamship Girauda which had been sent along for them. From Barcelona they were taken to Port Mahon on the island of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, and there, in a fortress, they will be kept for some time.

### No Charges Made

The Civil Governor insists that these are not to be regarded as "deportations," but are simply cases of removing the individuals concerned to a distance from Barcelona for a little while in the conviction that such temporary removal will be the best for everybody. In support of this suggestion he points out how much better it would have been for Mr. Layret if he also had been taken off to Port Mahon before the unfortunate occurrence of which he was the victim had taken place.

The Civil Governor does not state or suggest that these "deportations" or "removals" are connected with the recent outrage, and no charge whatever is laid against the Syndicalists concerned, but the coincidence of this action, following at once upon the outrage is evident, and, though coincidence, it points, in the opinion of all critics of the government and its action at Barcelona, to the illogicality and utter weakness of the measures it is taking to deal with this shocking situation.

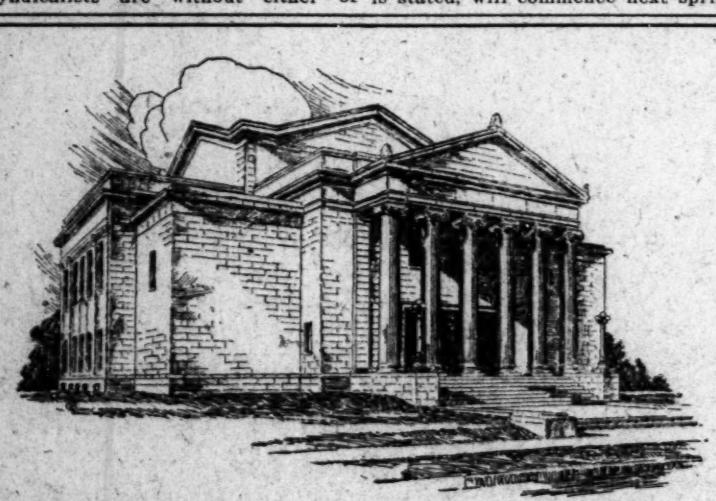
One of the deportees is no other than the famous Salvador Segui, better known as "Noel del Sucre," the active chief of the Barcelona Syndicalists, and this action against him has created an enormous sensation. Although the chief Syndicalist chief and a man who has acquired a certain fame throughout Spain in these days, Segui is far from being a terrorist, and is actually an extremely intelligent man, with many of the qualities for leadership, and by no means without a sense of the limitations of the Syndicalist movement.

### Leader Arrested

On many occasions in public he has strenuously urged his hearers to abstain from violence, and has insisted that the time has not yet come for the men to achieve their desires by any sort of force. Recently he was down in the south in connection with the Rio Tinto strike, he stayed for a day or two in Madrid on his way back again, and on arrival at Barcelona was at once arrested by the police on alighting from the train by which he had traveled. The extraordinary thing is that it is only a very few weeks since the predecessor of the present Governor sought the assistance of this "Noel del Sucre" in his effort to put an end to the strike of the metal workers.

The assistance was given, and it was to some extent due to this circumstance that the strike came to an end, the former Governor then resigning immediately.

There used to be two leaders of the Syndicalists, the other being Angel Pestana. The latter went on a visit to the third International at Moscow, and on his way back considered it advisable to stay for a little while in Italy, hearing that it was the intention of the authorities to arrest him as soon as he got back to Spain. The Italian Government did not like the situation, heard this excuse, and considered it best to put Angel Pestana under lock and key in Italy, where he is at present. Thus the Syndicalists are without either of



THERE is no other building stone that seems quite as appropriate for the erection of ecclesiastical buildings as Indiana Limestone.

By the use of variegated Indiana Limestone there can be obtained from the first that venerable antique effect so much admired in the noble cathedrals and churches of Europe, whose spires and walls have been mellowed by the passing of the centuries.

And in this beautiful stone can be most perfectly carried out the intricate carving and tracery that dignifies religious edifices and makes of a church a true temple of its faith.

Mr. J. C. La Vini

Formerly of the Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.  
Begs to announce the opening of  
his new hotel

### The Embassy

70th St. and Broadway  
New York City  
where he will be pleased to welcome  
his New England friends.

Booklets on Indiana Limestone will be mailed on request.

LIMESTONE  
AN ANTIQUE BUILDING MATERIAL

INDIANA LIMESTONE QUARRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
BOX 788  
BEDFORD, INDIANA  
METROPOLITAN SERVICE BUREAU, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## AUSTRALIANS SCOUT SHORT LABOR WEEK

South Australian Premier Believes Reduction of Standard Week to 44 Hours Will Prove Detrimental to the Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

**ADELAIDE**, South Australia—Employers in this state were surprised by Mr. Justice Higgins's pronouncement in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in Melbourne of a 44-hour week for the timber industries. They regard the decision as an open invitation to other unions.

"It is one of the most disquieting developments that have occurred in Australian industrial circles," remarked a large employer. Others said that 30 or 40 more unions might take advantage of what appeared to be a favorable position and apply for the shorter week.

The State Premier, H. N. Barwell, said that he was afraid the reduction of the standard week would prove detrimental to the whole community.

### Reasonable and Just

"The theory which represents high production as mischievous to the workingman," he argued, "is false and ridiculous. If only employer and employee here in Australia could agree to increase production by mutual co-operation, there would be no better place on earth for the workingman."

"It is quite conceivable," argue Labor leaders, "that this latest concession, constitutionally secured, will be an unanswerable argument in favor of similar concessions until the time comes, as come it must, when such a consideration will not be regarded as a concession at all, but as a right.

"When the problem of arranging the hours of labor is tackled from a scientific point of view, with chief consideration given to the needs of society, it may be confidently anticipated that even the 44-hour week will be regarded as unnecessary and toilsome slavery. The advantage of the application of natural science to industry should be shared by everybody. Instead of that, machinery causes over-production and the worker finds himself on the scrap heap of unemployment. With the removal of the economic shackles men and women will develop their best social gifts and intellectual abilities. The new award is a small step toward breaking off those shackles and must be followed up quickly and effectively."

PRINTERS AWARDED INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK**, New York—Members of the "Big Six" Printing Trades received yesterday copies of the decision in the wage scale negotiations handed down by George F. Kirchwey as mediator. The award of a \$5 per week increase throughout the scale, retroactive to October 1, is binding to the workers. The New York officers saying that there was not the slightest indication of desire on the part of the union workers to evade the prearrangement to accept the mediator's decision.

### The End Not Yet

From the remarks made in this and other cases, it appeared to Mr. Phillips that the decisions were based upon the idea of a purely material outlook.

The higher things which went

for the building-up of character, in

industry, self-denial, and the endeavor

to do and give the best, were ignored.

The general tone of society in Aus-

tralia, as the outcome largely of the

present industrial legislation, could

not do other than cause grave con-

cern to all thinking people.

"We have had ample warning," said the president of the Employers Federation, E. H. Bakewell, who is a large-scale pastoralist, "that the officials of the trade unions do not intend to stop at a 44-hour week, or even 40 hours, but will go as far as they can get concessions. We have had declarations to that effect from them. I am convinced that the real reason behind the agitation for shorter hours is not that it is a benefit to the moral or material welfare of those who get the concession. An application to the industrial court for shorter hours is always accompanied by a request for more wages to compensate for the difference. This judgment of Mr. Higgins will certainly have a demoralizing effect on industries where the process is a continuous one of three eight-hour shifts, making a full day's time. I would much rather assist to reduce the cost of living, than I would be a party to raising it, and this judgment is merely an addition to the enormously increased cost of living."

Labor Views of Judgment

The attitude of the Labor Party

and unions is one of rejoicing.

They regard the award as indicating that Labor in Australia is unmistakably advancing toward the realization of higher and more humane ideals. They say, further, that it is a victory for constitutional methods over those of direct action. It shows that when the workers are satisfied that they can secure justice by orderly and peaceful means they prefer to adopt that course.

"It is quite conceivable," argue Labor leaders, "that this latest con-

cession, constitutionally secured, will be an unanswerable argument in favor of similar concessions until the time comes, as come it must, when such a consideration will not be regarded as a concession at all, but as a right.

"When the problem of arranging the hours of labor is tackled from a scientific point of view, with chief consideration given to the needs of society, it may be confidently anticipated that even the 44-hour week will be regarded as unnecessary and toilsome slavery. The advantage of the application of natural science to industry should be shared by everybody. Instead of that, machinery causes over-production and the worker finds himself on the scrap heap of unemployment. With the removal of the economic shackles men and women will develop their best social gifts and intellectual abilities. The new award is a small step toward breaking off those shackles and must be followed up quickly and effectively."

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

## UNIVERSITIES ADMIT WOMEN TO FACULTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON**, England—In these enlightened days there are undoubtedly opportunities for women in many lands. The International Federation of University Women, which held its conference in London this summer, has just published a valuable report, from which it is possible to gain at a glance a knowledge of the facilities for women's advanced education, and the status given by that education, in most of the countries of the world.

Perhaps the most interesting details come from Czechoslovakia. Since the foundation of the new Republic women have been admitted to the University of Prague on the same terms as men and with equal rights. As long ago as 1897 they possessed that privilege, but various obstacles were placed in their way. Today they are admitted to all faculties except theology, and that is not likely to remain long closed, for the daughter of the President of the Republic has been asked to lecture on theology. Most of the students are poor and have to earn their living while studying.

Denmark is very thorough in its education, and a girl—even if she does not intend to go on to the university—is expected, on leaving school at 16 or 17, to take an examination which insures her having had an education in elementary mathematics, history and languages. To gain a degree in law or theology, a course from five to seven years is necessary, and for languages from six to seven or more. All education is free, and the regulations and privileges in schools and universities are the same for women as for men.

Belgian women do not appear to make much use of the higher educational facilities and the proportion of women students at the universities is small. In fact, it would seem that university education is not regarded as suitable for women, though since the war conditions have improved and Ghent the first university woman demonstrator has been appointed.

In Spain, which we have used to regard as somewhat backward in the matter of higher education for women, they have had the right to study at the universities since the thirteenth century, but it is only of late years that they have availed themselves of that right to any appreciable extent. The first residential hostel for women students has been established in Madrid, and has accommodation for 85 students. The few women who have taken degrees have been very successful in their professions.

India, South Africa, Japan, Australia, all show that facilities are being given to women to improve their usefulness by acquiring a broader outlook.



It has been observed that the greatest works of art are the simplest. It is simplicity that costs.

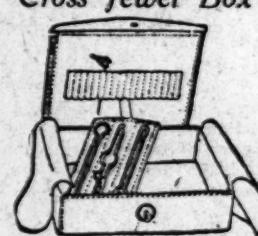
In every art there are a thousand pupils to one professor. We are still learning our trade.

### Cross Compote



Handsome Compote, of finest silver plate. Dutch silver design, gilt-lined top measures 7 1/2x6 inches, base 4 inches diameter, 9 inches high.....\$18.90

### Cross Jewel Box



Jewel box for men. Tan pigskin, hand-sewn, doekin lining. Two sizes. \$9.50, \$14

### GLOVES FOR MEN

Tan English capeskin. Hand-sewn.....\$3.75

Velvet finish Raybuck, English handsewn, tan or gray. \$5.25

### FOR WOMEN

French kidskin, 2-clasp, oversize, white, black and colors.....\$2.50

New French Suede, tan, beige or mode shades; 8-but.....\$5.00

12-but.....\$6.75

### Cross "Overnight" Bag



"Victoria" bag for women. Complete white celluloid toilet and manicure articles. Black, silk or colored morocco leather, silk lining. Specially priced. Size 14-inch.....\$49.20 Size 16-inch.....\$51.95

### Cross Wardrobe Trunks



For men and women. Fibre covering and binding. Fitted with drawers, garment hangers, shoe box, etc. As shown.....\$85.00 Others from \$50 to \$171

### Mark Cross

145 Tremont Street  
Between Temple St. and West St.  
BOSTON, 11

404 Fifth Avenue 233 Broadway  
NEW YORK

89 Regent Street  
LONDON

## ESTHONIA'S STRONG NEED FOR REFORMS

**Root and Branch Reform of Political System Necessary If the Country Is to Escape Economic Collapse and Bolshevism**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVAL, Estonia.—The young Republic of Estonia is passing through troublesome times. The Constituent Assembly which met about two years ago has prolonged its existence for a length of time in no way justified by its purpose and historical precedents. A series of hastily promulgated laws of a very radical and entirely doctrinal nature has complicated a situation, which, owing to the stress of five years of war and the lack of experience on the part of the new leaders of the country, could scarcely be expected to be very satisfactory.

The policy of the Estonian Government in commercial and financial matters has not been more successful. Having started without any public debts and with a large fund of gold received from the Bolsheviks at the conclusion of peace, the young state found itself in the most favorable conditions for a prosperous existence. Nevertheless, the Estonian mark (nominally equal to 1 franc), which in the beginning of 1919 stood at about 130 marks to the English pound, has now fallen to 300, the inevitable consequence being a corresponding increase of the cost of living.

This can also be attributed to a rather too extensive application of Socialism in a country totally unprepared for it. Export, as well as import and certain branches of industry, as the timber trade, had been declared monopolies of the State, which either discharged the corresponding functions or gave concessions to private individuals and firms; in the first case the State sold and bought at ruinous prices, a considerable part of the money remaining in the hands of numerous intermediaries; in the second the holders of the concessions, exempted as they were from the effects of the economic law of demand and supply, were able to indulge in speculations and to realize profits which soon undermined the economic equipoise of the whole country.

It is scarcely possible at the present time to make any forecasts concerning the policy of the new government, but it seems certain that a root and branch reform of the entire system is necessary if Estonia is to escape an economic collapse, which could not fail to make it an easy prey of Bolshevik Russia.

**DRASTIC LAND BILL IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Mr. Loughlin, Minister for Lands in the New South Wales Labor Government, has introduced a new Land Bill. It provides that, outside an unimproved value of £20,000, which the owner may enjoy in peace, he shall be compelled, when any eligible settler requires a specific piece of land, to sell it to him on very long terms of payment—35 years. Payment will be in debentures which are to carry 4½ per cent interest. Values will be ascertained by a board, whose decision will be final, but only four witnesses each for buyer and seller respectively are as a rule to be heard.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Loughlin said that it would be to the owner's interest to help the board to arrive at a fair value. The owner would submit a plan of the retention area. If he wanted a high price for his land he was certainly going to diminish his retention area. If he wanted to extend his retention area, the result would be that the price for the land would be lower.

"The value of land under this scheme will never be greater," said the Minister, "than it was on December 30, 1920. The owners of land will be allowed to appoint one of the assessors on the valuation court. The chairman of the state court can limit the evidence to four witnesses on each side, and there will be no appeal from the decision of the valuation court. The bill is, therefore, going to make land available in an expeditious manner."

### Radical Socialism Fails

This document speaks volumes and shows clearly what the former government did not provide and safeguard. The fact is that radical Socialism has failed in Estonia, as it was bound to do in a country which is still in the earliest stages of eco-

nomic development. The mainstay of the economic well-being were the large land-owners who could produce on a wholesale scale; they are ruined now, their lands having been nationalized and partly divided into small lots, partly administered for the profit of the State by numerous but unskilled and careless officials.

The new holders of the small farms proved unable to carry on intensive production; this is often accounted for by the fact that the new lots were not provided with adequate buildings; in other cases the energies of the farmers were destroyed by the uncertainty concerning the duration of their lease and of the amount to be paid to the state. Therefore many of the new farmers preferred to sell the inventory and live stock confiscated by the state from the large landowners and sold by it to the farmers at about 20 per cent of its market value. In this way prosperous and productive large estates had been destroyed without any compensation for the loss incurred thereby to the community.

### Cost of Living Increased

The policy of the Estonian Government in commercial and financial matters has not been more successful. Having started without any public debts and with a large fund of gold received from the Bolsheviks at the conclusion of peace, the young state found itself in the most favorable conditions for a prosperous existence. Nevertheless, the Estonian mark (nominally equal to 1 franc), which in the beginning of 1919 stood at about 130 marks to the English pound, has now fallen to 300, the inevitable consequence being a corresponding increase of the cost of living.

This can also be attributed to a rather too extensive application of Socialism in a country totally unprepared for it. Export, as well as import and certain branches of industry, as the timber trade, had been declared monopolies of the State, which either discharged the corresponding functions or gave concessions to private individuals and firms; in the first case the State sold and bought at ruinous prices, a considerable part of the money remaining in the hands of numerous intermediaries; in the second the holders of the concessions, exempted as they were from the effects of the economic law of demand and supply, were able to indulge in speculations and to realize profits which soon undermined the economic equipoise of the whole country.

It is scarcely possible at the present time to make any forecasts concerning the policy of the new government, but it seems certain that a root and branch reform of the entire system is necessary if Estonia is to escape an economic collapse, which could not fail to make it an easy prey of Bolshevik Russia.

### DRASTIC LAND BILL IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Mr. Loughlin, Minister for Lands in the New South Wales Labor Government, has introduced a new Land Bill. It provides that, outside an unimproved value of £20,000, which the owner may enjoy in peace, he shall be compelled, when any eligible settler requires a specific piece of land, to sell it to him on very long terms of payment—35 years. Payment will be in debentures which are to carry 4½ per cent interest. Values will be ascertained by a board, whose decision will be final, but only four witnesses each for buyer and seller respectively are as a rule to be heard.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Loughlin said that it would be to the owner's interest to help the board to arrive at a fair value. The owner would submit a plan of the retention area. If he wanted a high price for his land he was certainly going to diminish his retention area. If he wanted to extend his retention area, the result would be that the price for the land would be lower.

"The value of land under this scheme will never be greater," said the Minister, "than it was on December 30, 1920. The owners of land will be allowed to appoint one of the assessors on the valuation court. The chairman of the state court can limit the evidence to four witnesses on each side, and there will be no appeal from the decision of the valuation court. The bill is, therefore, going to make land available in an expeditious manner."

This document speaks volumes and shows clearly what the former government did not provide and safeguard. The fact is that radical Socialism has failed in Estonia, as it was bound to do in a country which is still in the earliest stages of eco-

## THE CHINESE POST OFFICE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Until the great war there was no country in the world which attracted the same universal interest and attention as China. With most people this interest was awakened in early years by childish studies of quaintly garbed men and women, picturesque gardens and parades on tea cups and saucers, and these studies of "China" were not altogether abandoned with advancing years, for school books contained descriptions of the land of topsy turvydom which caught the growing imagination, so that the Chinaman with his queue, his fan, his

the same. "Min Chu letters carried increased from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The increase is entirely due to greater vigilance against smuggling, though it cannot be doubted that illegal transmission of mails is still practiced to a very great extent. Subordinate employees on railway trains, steamers and steam launches are all open to the temptation to smuggle correspondence, and every native boat on a regular run is a potential competitor with the government Post Office." At Tatting in the Province of Anhwei the 17 Min Chu joined hands and their business is now carried on by two shops, but in the Province of Chekiang the Post Office is gradually absorbing the business of the native agencies, and in Fukien a decrease is also reported.

**Competition With the Government**

It seems unthinkable that a government should allow competition with its national postal service. Yet it is so in China, as the foregoing indicates. The competition is not confined to the organized postal agencies, but private individuals attempt to make an illegal profit out of letter carrying, particularly on the river steamers and native boats. It is hoped, however, that some measure of legislation will be brought to bear upon the question. This keen competition with which the Post Office has to contend has been the cause of some remarkable developments. It has produced more frequent deliveries of mail matter than is customary in more up-to-date countries. In some of the larger cities there are no fewer than 12 deliveries daily, and in some of the smaller cities letter collectors are sent to the shops shortly before the time for dispatching mails to collect from the merchants any letters that may be ready for posting. Besides, deliveries have been quickened by mounting the postmen on bicycles.

No other public service of China can show such a record of progress and of success. The foundation laid by the Imperial Maritime Customs in undertaking the responsibility of making up and distributing Chinese and foreign mails, which had since the early sixties been carried from Peking to Shanghai under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen (the then Foreign Office), enabled the foreigners charged with its authority resulted in attempts being made to change the organization of the Post Office and to exercise an effective control over its working system: new designs for stamps were proposed, offers for financing independently of the Peking Directorate-General were made, and, upon certain censors were forced. The Post Office, however, stood its ground and to the advantage of the service and public alike, all parties shortly realized the inexpediency of interfering and the Post Office preserved its independence. The centenarian imperial dragon standard gave place to the five-barred flag of the Republic of China, but the Post Office as before went on.

The existence of these two services explains the long hesitation on the part of the Chinese Government to establish a national postal service on Western lines. As a matter of fact the imperial decree simply gave sanction to a new and vast undertaking, but abolished nothing. The older systems remained. They could neither be suppressed nor transformed at a stroke. However, the competition of the national service proved too strong for the older systems. The I Chan service, which had been maintained by the government from ancient times not as a postal organization but as a means of transmitting dispatches and official correspondence between the various provincial and sub-provincial seats of government and the capital of the Empire, disappeared comparatively quickly. The vast expense of its maintenance was a good reason for its early discontinuance.

The Min Chu or private postal agencies fought hard against their younger competitor and though they have dwindled in number there are still a few companies, chiefly located along the Yangtze River and further south, doing business. For instance, the report on the Post Office for 1916 mentions that in Chihli, the Province in which Peking is situated, the number of letters enclosed in the clubbed packages of the postal agencies increased from 212,000 to 266,000, while in Kiangsi "the Min Chu continue to hold their own, and in some cases, even make progress. In the matter of mails they are practically exempt from censorship, which gives them material advantage over the Post Office. Still, competition is very keen even among themselves. Their rates are cut very low and they have to devise day and night services which are not at all successful." In Kiangsu the tale is

that the Min Chu letters carried increased from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The increase is entirely due to greater vigilance against smuggling, though it cannot be doubted that illegal transmission of mails is still practiced to a very great extent. Subordinate employees on railway trains, steamers and steam launches are all open to the temptation to smuggle correspondence, and every native boat on a regular run is a potential competitor with the government Post Office." At Tatting in the Province of Anhwei the 17 Min Chu joined hands and their business is now carried on by two shops, but in the Province of Chekiang the Post Office is gradually absorbing the business of the native agencies, and in Fukien a decrease is also reported.

**Competition With the Government**

It seems unthinkable that a government should allow competition with its national postal service. Yet it is so in China, as the foregoing indicates. The competition is not confined to the organized postal agencies, but private individuals attempt to make an illegal profit out of letter carrying, particularly on the river steamers and native boats. It is hoped, however, that some measure of legislation will be brought to bear upon the question. This keen competition with which the Post Office has to contend has been the cause of some remarkable developments. It has produced more frequent deliveries of mail matter than is customary in more up-to-date countries. In some of the larger cities there are no fewer than 12 deliveries daily, and in some of the smaller cities letter collectors are sent to the shops shortly before the time for dispatching mails to collect from the merchants any letters that may be ready for posting. Besides, deliveries have been quickened by mounting the postmen on bicycles.

No other public service of China can show such a record of progress and of success. The foundation laid by the Imperial Maritime Customs in undertaking the responsibility of making up and distributing Chinese and foreign mails, which had since the early sixties been carried from Peking to Shanghai under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen (the then Foreign Office), enabled the foreigners charged with its authority resulted in attempts being made to change the organization of the Post Office and to exercise an effective control over its working system: new designs for stamps were proposed, offers for financing independently of the Peking Directorate-General were made, and, upon certain censors were forced. The Post Office, however, stood its ground and to the advantage of the service and public alike, all parties shortly realized the inexpediency of interfering and the Post Office preserved its independence. The centenarian imperial dragon standard gave place to the five-barred flag of the Republic of China, but the Post Office as before went on.

The existence of these two services explains the long hesitation on the part of the Chinese Government to establish a national postal service on Western lines. As a matter of fact the imperial decree simply gave sanction to a new and vast undertaking, but abolished nothing. The older systems remained. They could neither be suppressed nor transformed at a stroke. However, the competition of the national service proved too strong for the older systems. The I Chan service, which had been maintained by the government from ancient times not as a postal organization but as a means of transmitting dispatches and official correspondence between the various provincial and sub-provincial seats of government and the capital of the Empire, disappeared comparatively quickly. The vast expense of its maintenance was a good reason for its early discontinuance.

The Min Chu or private postal agencies fought hard against their younger competitor and though they have dwindled in number there are still a few companies, chiefly located along the Yangtze River and further south, doing business. For instance, the report on the Post Office for 1916 mentions that in Chihli, the Province in which Peking is situated, the number of letters enclosed in the clubbed packages of the postal agencies increased from 212,000 to 266,000, while in Kiangsi "the Min Chu continue to hold their own, and in some cases, even make progress. In the matter of mails they are practically exempt from censorship, which gives them material advantage over the Post Office. Still, competition is very keen even among themselves. Their rates are cut very low and they have to devise day and night services which are not at all successful." In Kiangsu the tale is

that the Min Chu letters carried increased from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The increase is entirely due to greater vigilance against smuggling, though it cannot be doubted that illegal transmission of mails is still practiced to a very great extent. Subordinate employees on railway trains, steamers and steam launches are all open to the temptation to smuggle correspondence, and every native boat on a regular run is a potential competitor with the government Post Office." At Tatting in the Province of Anhwei the 17 Min Chu joined hands and their business is now carried on by two shops, but in the Province of Chekiang the Post Office is gradually absorbing the business of the native agencies, and in Fukien a decrease is also reported.

**Competition With the Government**

It seems unthinkable that a government should allow competition with its national postal service. Yet it is so in China, as the foregoing indicates. The competition is not confined to the organized postal agencies, but private individuals attempt to make an illegal profit out of letter carrying, particularly on the river steamers and native boats. It is hoped, however, that some measure of legislation will be brought to bear upon the question. This keen competition with which the Post Office has to contend has been the cause of some remarkable developments. It has produced more frequent deliveries of mail matter than is customary in more up-to-date countries. In some of the larger cities there are no fewer than 12 deliveries daily, and in some of the smaller cities letter collectors are sent to the shops shortly before the time for dispatching mails to collect from the merchants any letters that may be ready for posting. Besides, deliveries have been quickened by mounting the postmen on bicycles.

No other public service of China can show such a record of progress and of success. The foundation laid by the Imperial Maritime Customs in undertaking the responsibility of making up and distributing Chinese and foreign mails, which had since the early sixties been carried from Peking to Shanghai under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen (the then Foreign Office), enabled the foreigners charged with its authority resulted in attempts being made to change the organization of the Post Office and to exercise an effective control over its working system: new designs for stamps were proposed, offers for financing independently of the Peking Directorate-General were made, and, upon certain censors were forced. The Post Office, however, stood its ground and to the advantage of the service and public alike, all parties shortly realized the inexpediency of interfering and the Post Office preserved its independence. The centenarian imperial dragon standard gave place to the five-barred flag of the Republic of China, but the Post Office as before went on.

**Competition With the Government**

It seems unthinkable that a government should allow competition with its national postal service. Yet it is so in China, as the foregoing indicates. The competition is not confined to the organized postal agencies, but private individuals attempt to make an illegal profit out of letter carrying, particularly on the river steamers and native boats. It is hoped, however, that some measure of legislation will be brought to bear upon the question. This keen competition with which the Post Office has to contend has been the cause of some remarkable developments. It has produced more frequent deliveries of mail matter than is customary in more up-to-date countries. In some of the larger cities there are no fewer than 12 deliveries daily, and in some of the smaller cities letter collectors are sent to the shops shortly before the time for dispatching mails to collect from the merchants any letters that may be ready for posting. Besides, deliveries have been quickened by mounting the postmen on bicycles.

No other public service of China can show such a record of progress and of success. The foundation laid by the Imperial Maritime Customs in undertaking the responsibility of making up and distributing Chinese and foreign mails, which had since the early sixties been carried from Peking to Shanghai under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen (the then Foreign Office), enabled the foreigners charged with its authority resulted in attempts being made to change the organization of the Post Office and to exercise an effective control over its working system: new designs for stamps were proposed, offers for financing independently of the Peking Directorate-General were made, and, upon certain censors were forced. The Post Office, however, stood its ground and to the advantage of the service and public alike, all parties shortly realized the inexpediency of interfering and the Post Office preserved its independence. The centenarian imperial dragon standard gave place to the five-barred flag of the Republic of China, but the Post Office as before went on.

**Competition With the Government**

It seems unthinkable that a government should allow competition with its national postal service. Yet it is so in China, as the foregoing indicates. The competition is not confined to the organized postal agencies, but private individuals attempt to make an illegal profit out of letter carrying, particularly on the river steamers and native boats. It is hoped, however, that some measure of legislation will be brought to bear upon the question. This keen competition with which the Post Office has to contend has been the cause of some remarkable developments. It has produced more frequent deliveries of mail matter than is customary in more up-to-date countries. In some of the larger cities there are no fewer than 12 deliveries daily, and in some of the smaller cities letter collectors are sent to the shops shortly before the time for dispatching mails to collect from the merchants any letters that may be ready for posting. Besides, deliveries have been quickened by mounting the postmen on bicycles.

No other public service of China can show such a record of progress and of success. The foundation laid by the Imperial Maritime Customs in undertaking the responsibility of making up and distributing Chinese and foreign mails, which had since the early sixties been carried from Peking to Shanghai under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen (the then Foreign Office), enabled the foreigners charged with its authority resulted in attempts being made to change the organization of the Post Office and to exercise an effective control over its working system: new designs for stamps were proposed, offers for financing independently of the Peking Directorate-General were made, and, upon certain censors were forced. The Post Office, however, stood its ground and to the advantage of the service and public alike, all parties shortly realized the inexpediency of interfering and the Post Office preserved its independence. The centenarian imperial dragon standard gave place to the five-barred flag of the Republic of China, but the Post Office as before went on.

**Competition With the Government**

It seems unthinkable that a government should allow competition with its national postal service. Yet it is so in China, as the foregoing indicates. The competition is not confined to the organized postal agencies, but private individuals attempt to make an illegal profit out of letter carrying, particularly on the river steamers and native boats. It is hoped, however, that some measure of legislation will be brought to bear upon the question. This keen competition with which the Post Office has to contend has been the cause of some remarkable developments. It has produced more frequent deliveries of mail matter than is customary in more up-to-date countries. In some of the larger cities there are no fewer than 12 deliveries daily, and in some of the smaller cities letter collectors are sent to the shops shortly before the time for dispatching mails to collect from the merchants any letters that may be ready for posting. Besides, deliveries have been quickened by mounting the postmen on bicycles.

No other public service of China can show such a record of progress and of success. The foundation laid by the Imperial Maritime Customs in undertaking the responsibility of making up and distributing Chinese and foreign mails, which had since the early sixties been carried from Peking to Shanghai under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen (the then Foreign Office), enabled the foreigners charged with its authority resulted in attempts being made to change the organization of the Post Office and to exercise an effective control over its working system: new designs for stamps were proposed, offers for financing independently of the Peking Directorate-General were made, and, upon certain censors were forced. The Post Office, however, stood its ground and to the advantage of the service and public alike, all parties shortly realized the inexpediency of interfering and the Post Office preserved its independence. The centenarian imperial dragon standard gave place to the five-barred flag of the Republic of China, but the Post Office as before went on.

**Competition With the Government**

It seems unthinkable that a government should allow competition with its national postal service. Yet it is so in China, as the foregoing indicates. The competition is not confined to the organized postal agencies, but private individuals attempt to make an illegal profit out of letter carrying, particularly on the river steamers and native boats. It is hoped, however, that some measure of legislation will be brought to bear upon the question. This keen competition with which the Post Office has to contend has been the cause of some remarkable developments. It has produced more frequent deliveries of mail matter than is customary in more up-to-date countries. In some of the larger cities there are no fewer than 12 deliveries daily, and in some of the smaller cities letter collectors are sent to the shops shortly before the time for dispatching mails to collect from the merchants any letters that may be ready for posting. Besides, deliveries have been quickened by mounting the postmen on bicycles.

No other public service of China can show such a record of progress and of success. The foundation laid by the Imperial Maritime Customs in undertaking the responsibility of making up and distributing Chinese and foreign mails, which had since the early sixties been carried from Peking to Shanghai under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen (the then Foreign Office), enabled the foreigners charged with its authority resulted in attempts being made to change the organization of the Post Office and to exercise an effective control over its working system: new designs for stamps were proposed, offers for financing independently of the Peking Directorate-General were made, and, upon certain censors were forced. The Post Office

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Financial and Commercial Authority Believes That Spring Will See Era of Better Trade Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Moderate optimism as to resumption of good trading conditions in the spring is the view of A. E. M. Davies, alderman of the London County Council and a financial authority, business man, writer and lecturer, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a recent interview. The recent fall in wholesale prices has resulted in a depression which has become somewhat more accentuated. England, in this respect, is following in the footsteps of the United States, where most commodities have shown a drop in wholesale prices from 20 to 50 per cent.

Here, as there, retailers are still endeavoring to maintain the higher prices, in the hope that they will be able to dispose of their stocks without loss. This human characteristic, combined with that of the general public not being disposed to buy in a falling market, is evidenced both as applying to goods as well as to stocks and shares. The possible purchaser undoubtedly feels that he would be buying unwisely while the fall is still continuing, and purchases are postponed with the hope that requirements can be filled at the bottom of the market.

Throughout the business world therefore is found this continual contest between the trader who endeavors to hold up his prices and the consumer who reduces his consumption and his purchases in order to avoid buying at an inflated price. This contest, as can be readily seen, cannot be continued indefinitely.

## Improvement in Spring

Mr. Davies considers that next spring will see the end of this deadlock. In the meantime, however, continued unemployment may be looked for, and possibly attempts on the part of manufacturers to reduce wages. But such attempts cannot result in any permanent reduction, as Labor, both in England and America, is now established on a higher plane of living than was possible before the war.

One reason for Mr. Davies' assurance that a further fall in prices must take place during the coming winter is the fact that the balance of forces in situations like the present lies against the trader, as he has to pay a high rate of interest on the money he borrows to carry his stocks, and as their value falls, the security for his loan diminishes, his loan is called in by the bankers, and he is compelled to realize by an immediate sale of his stock.

On being asked what he thought was likely to happen with regard to the present unfavorable rate of exchange between England and America, Mr. Davies stated that while the present rate constituted undoubtedly a great hardship for England in that it increases by over 33 1/3 per cent the price that has to be paid for wheat, meat and other foodstuffs, as well as raw materials which England must buy from the United States, yet it also has advantages.

## Acts Like a Tariff

It operates, Mr. Davies said, somewhat in the form of a protective tariff, inasmuch as it militates against the import into England of American manufactured products which can be produced in England, and amounting, as it does, to at least 33 1/3 per cent, one can readily see how effective it must be. Furthermore, inasmuch as American capital is being applied to the acquisition of control of undertakings in impoverished European countries, who stand to England in the same financial relationship as England to the United States, American capitalists are creating competitors to their own manufacturers in the British and similar markets.

The depreciation of the pound sterling also acts as a rebate of the protective duties imposed in America against imports from England, as American consumers are able to buy English products 33 1/3 per cent cheaper than would otherwise be possible if the rate of exchange were normal.

For freedom in trading it is necessary, Mr. Davies said, to restore in some measure the value of the sterling exchange, and this can be done by either decreasing the imports from America or increasing the exports to America, or by combination of these two methods, which are both stimulated by the abnormal rate of exchange.

Mr. Davies' opinion the exchange is not likely to reach normal for many years, and any improvement is largely dependent on the course of the franc, with regard to which Alderman Davies is rather pessimistic. If the German reparations amount is definitely fixed at a figure that Germany can pay, an improvement in the franc and consequently in the pound may be expected.

CHICAGO MARKETS  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Further declines were registered in the wheat market yesterday, opening prices ranging from 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents lower. March wheat closed at 17 1/2, and May at 16 1/2. Corn quotations also were slightly lower. January closed at 67 1/2, May at 74 1/2, and July at 75 1/2. Hogs advanced 10 to 15 points, sales being made at 89 1/2. January pork closed at 24 3/4, May pork at 24 30, January lard at 15 3/4, and May lard at 15 3/4. January ribs closed at 11 3/4 and May at 12 3/4.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The value of Canada's mineral production in 1920 is estimated at about \$200,000,000, compared with \$176,686,386 in 1919. The gold output was \$16,000,000. Production of silver was 13,500,000 ounces; copper, \$2,500,000 pounds; nickel, \$1,500,000 pounds; lead, 25,000,000 pounds; zinc, 42,000,000 pounds; pig iron, 1,050,000 short tons; steel ingots and direct steel castings, 1,220,000 short tons.

Breaking all previous records, charters filed in the United States during 1920 for new enterprises under the laws of the principal states, with authorized capital of \$100,000 or more, involved the sum of \$12,985,944,300, as compared with \$12,877,229,600 in 1919, according to a compilation by the New York Journal of Commerce.

A staff of 20 Americans in the employ of the Lisbon Petroleum Company has left London for Angola to prospect for oil in Portuguese West Africa.

The Manhattan Shirt Company has cut prices of shirts 50 per cent.

The United States Steel Corporation announces that it will give employees the privilege to subscribe to common stock at \$1.

Paris advises say 60 Roubaix manufacturers have formed a new combination to handle the future cloth output, accumulation in warehouses now aggregating £10,000,000 worth.

Textile exports to the United States from Bradford, England, in December were valued at £273,984.

All departments in the Troy (New York) factories of the Cluett, Peabody Company, Incorporated, resumed operations Monday morning, following a shutdown for three weeks, except in the turning and assembling departments. The plants will operate on a five-day-a-week schedule.

The price of denatured alcohol has been reduced to 60 to 70 cents a gallon for formula 5 and to 71 to 73 cents for formula 6.

Domestic exports valued at \$3,119,580,884 left the port of New York during 1920. During the same period imports were \$2,933,384,471. This was a decrease of approximately \$231,000,000 in export and increase of \$88,000,000 in import trade, compared with previous year. Gold and silver imports eclipsed the 1919 record over tenfold, the figures for 1920 being \$343,392,166, a comparison with \$32,839,216 in 1919.

The French Government has abolished the 10 per cent export tax on gowns, cloaks, millinery, lace and feathers, because it caused a decrease in foreign buying.

Paraguay has extended the general moratorium to April 11, 1921. The moratorium for the Banco Mercantil has been extended to May 16.

It is said there are close to 550 United States owned plants in Canada manufacturing products ranging from talking machines to locomotives. The capital represented in these plants has been estimated at from \$150,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

## WORLD'S EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS

NEW YORK, New York—World exports of meat products in 1919 amounted to 1,970,000,000 pounds, a third less than the total for 1918, but 14.6 per cent greater than the average for 1911, 1912 and 1913. Argentina was the leading exporter with 39.3 per cent of the total.

The United States furnished 87 per cent of the total pork exports of the 12 leading exporting countries, compared with 86.3 per cent in 1919; and, although it is the greatest producer of hogs in the world, it imported 2,899,000 pounds of pork in the first 10 months of 1920. In the same period of last year it imported four times as much, or 11,420,000 pounds. Its exports of fresh and frozen pork up to September 30 of this calendar year were 20 times greater than those of same period a year ago.

An increase of unemployment has affected Labor unfavorably. Wage cuts running as high as 20 per cent to 25 per cent in some lines have accompanied shrinkage of demand, and there has been a falling off of export trade.

On the other hand, banking power has been well maintained, normal credit accommodation has been extended to legitimate business, reserve ratio has grown stronger, and inter-reserve bank borrowing has been partially liquidated. At the member banks, liquidation of loans is beginning and better conditions are foreseen.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER MADE A NEW HIGH FOR THE DAY AT 53%, UP OVER 7 POINTS NET.

At the close the quotations were: Steel 53 1/2, up 1 1/2; International Paper 52%, up 6 1/2; Baldwin 50%, up 1; Studebaker 50%, up 2%; Woolen 65%, up 4%.

## SUGAR PRICE DROPS AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—All local sugar refineries reduced their list prices yesterday. The Federal Sugar Refining Company made the greatest cut, reducing its price 15 points to a basis of 7.75 cents per pound, the lowest figure since the downward movement began. Other refiners reduced to 7.90.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

STERLING . . . . . 52.644 52.404 52.865  
France (French) . . . . . 0.057% 0.051% 0.050  
France (Belgian) . . . . . 0.050 0.052 0.050  
Lire . . . . . 0.048 0.045 0.050  
Gulden . . . . . 0.105 0.103 0.102  
German marks . . . . . 0.128% 0.123 0.228  
Canadian dollar . . . . . 0.85 0.87 0.84  
Argentine pesos . . . . . 0.397 0.394 0.425

## NEW YEAR REVEALS TURN IN BUSINESS

First Week in 1921 Brought Indications of Improving Conditions, Especially Noticeable in the Security Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The turn of the New Year apparently has brought with it a turn in the tide in financial, business and investment affairs, and the first week of 1921 has brought strong indications of a returning to more normal conditions although it must be said that it is not time to rest on the oars for there is a tremendous amount of work to be done to complete the job of setting the house in order.

That sensitive barometer of business generally, the stock market, appears to have anticipated improving conditions by advancing quite steadily during the week. Security quotations generally have by no means regained their position of the November election time, yet they have made strong and consistent gains all the week. Government war loans have been conspicuous by their advances, and these purchases are doubly significant because they represent substantial investors of the permanent type.

Foreign exchange, too, has experienced steady and persistent gains during the week and is regarded as an indication of better international conditions to come.

The deflation process still goes on, and as a result the credit situation changes but little, but to continue to retain its balance is regarded as an encouraging sign at this time of the year, when books are being balanced and concerns called to account for the year. Money, too, is not easy by any means, yet it is not tighter, and the tendency is better, according to the figures of the United States federal reserve system.

While here and there curtailment continues, on the whole the greater number of reports tell of industry resuming in various parts of the country. This is taken to reflect the confident sentiment of the leaders in industry, finance and business generally, which is born of their conviction that the worst is over and now is the time for every one to put their shoulders to the wheels of progress. It is evident that their talk is not idle, and they are putting into action their spoken words.

While there is no great volume of buying for spring delivery in the wholesale markets, there are encouraging signs reported that lead business to expect more activity just as soon as the January mark down clearance sales are completed.

Producers still have a problem on their hands, especially cotton and grain growers. They, like producers of other raw materials, find themselves with a surplus on hand and prices below the cost of production.

The congressional action paving the way for the revival of the United States War Finance Corporation may relieve this situation in a measure, but to what extent remains to be seen.

The United States Federal Reserve Board says that further progress in business readjustment has been the feature of commercial and industrial development during December. Such readjustment has been accompanied by further decline of prices, which has brought the board's index number to 190 per cent of the level of 1913 (a decline for the month of about 8 1/2 per cent).

An increase of unemployment has affected Labor unfavorably. Wage cuts running as high as 20 per cent to 25 per cent in some lines have accompanied shrinkage of demand, and there has been a falling off of export trade.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER MADE A NEW HIGH FOR THE DAY AT 53%, UP OVER 7 POINTS NET.

At the close the quotations were: Steel 53 1/2, up 1 1/2; International Paper 52%, up 6 1/2; Baldwin 50%, up 1; Studebaker 50%, up 2%; Woolen 65%, up 4%.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Jan. 7 Dec. 21	Jan. 7 Dec. 21	Jan. 7 Dec. 21
U.S. Lib 3½%	92.60	90.90	90.90
U.S. Lib 1½%	86.50	—	—
U.S. Lib 2½%	86.70	85.10	85.10
U.S. Lib 1¾%	87.40	85.70	85.70
U.S. Lib 2 1/8%	87.02	85.01	85.01
U.S. Lib 3 1/8%	90.30	87.92	87.92
U.S. Lib 4 1/8%	87.30	85.20	85.20
U.S. Victory 4 1/8%	98.82	96.00	96.00
U.S. Victory 2 1/8%	98.82	96.00	96.00
Belgium gold notes 82, 1925 . . . . .	95.86	95.86	95.86
Belgium external 7 1/2%, 1945 . . . . .	98.14	98.14	98.14
Chinese 5%, 1951 . . . . .	41%	—	—
C of Berne, Swit. 8%, w.l., 1945 . . . . .	92%	—	—
City of Christiania 8%, 1945 . . . . .	97%	—	—
City of Lyons 8%, 1934 . . . . .	76%	75%	75%
City of Paris 6%, 1921 . . . . .	95%	94%	94%
City of Paris 5%, 1945 . . . . .	75%	73%	73%
Cuba 4%, 1945 . . . . .	63%	—	—
Dominican Rep 5%, 1958 . . . . .	72	—	—
Dom. of Can 10-yr notes, '28 90% . . . . .	86%	—	—
Dom. of Canada 8%, 1931 . . . . .	89	—	—
French Government 8%, 1945, 101 . . . . .	100	—	—
Japan 4%, f. 1931 . . . . .	83%	—	—
Japan 4%, f. 1935 . . . . .	76%	—	—
Japan 2 1/2%, 1935 . . . . .	73%	—	—
Switzerland 8%, 1940 . . . . .	103%	—	—
Tokio 8%, 1932 . . . . .	65%	—	—
U.K. G Br & Irl 2-yr note, '21 92 . . . . .	92	—	—
U.K. G Br & Irl 5½ cts, '22 95 . . . . .	94%	—	—

## BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Brad street's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$43,280,000, a decrease of 14 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 22.4 per cent.

## MAKING OF PAPER PULP IN THE CONGO

Papyrus, Growing in Abundance, Is to Be Utilized and Construction of Large Factory Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The manufacture of paper pulp in the Belgian Congo is a possibility of the near future. Papyrus, which grows in great abundance near Elizabethville, in the Belgian Congo, principally along the lower Lualaba, near the lakes of Kasai, Sankuru, Kasaï, Kisali, and Neaga, is to be exploited by a large company which has been granted a concession.

The United States Consul-General in Brussels states that it is planned to establish near the river a large plant, costing 2,500,000 francs, which will have an initial production of 20,000 tons of pulp. The material for this factory is to be sought among Belgian and, if necessary, allied manufacturers.

The papyrus of the Congo has shown on analysis to contain 37.8 per cent of cellulose. After research and experiments, a process was discovered for bleaching the plants which had been mainly sought for 50 years.

## WORLD'S OUTPUT OF SILK DECLINES

Production in the Far East in 1920 Less Than Previous Year—France and Italy Gain

NEW YORK, New York—The world's silk crop for 1920 is estimated at 29,000,000 kilos, compared with 29,525,000 kilos in 1919 and 28,705,000 kilos in 1918. The production in Italy and France increased, while the other silk-producing countries showed declines from the previous year.

According to a table compiled by H. L. Gwaltner, the 1920 silk crop is divided as follows:

	1919 kilos	1918 kilos	1918 kilos

<tbl\_r cells="3" ix="1"

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## ERIE CLUB BEATS FEDERAL ELEVEN

Latter Club Loses in the Third Round Contest of the National Challenge Soccer Cup Competition With Score 3 to 1

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office**  
NEW YORK, New York — The vaunted Erie Athletic Association Football Club of Kearny, New Jersey, handily disposed of the Federal Ship soccer eleven of East Newark, New Jersey, in their third-round contest in the National Challenge Cup Competition, the blue ribbon series of the kicking game in the United States. The superiority of the Erie team was clearly proved, and the final score favored the Kearny combination 3 to 1.

Although attacking repeatedly, the Erie could tally but once in the first half and as the Federals accomplished as much, the score was tied at the interval, 1 to 1. David Brown, who twice has played a wing on American teams visiting Scandinavia, tallied for Erie in the first half by a fine piece of individual work, swinging through practically the entire Federal defense and bearing briefly, in goal for the shipbuilders, with a finely placed shot. Soon thereafter M. Jamieson equalized, snapping up a ball following a scrum after a corner kick, and shooting from a considerable distance out, just under the bar.

The Eries had things much their own way in the second-half, Rooney countering from a short pass by Heminsley soon after the restart, and Tommy Stark, another tourist with the Bethlehem and Ben Millers overseas, giving the Erie team its third goal later in the period. The Erie defense was a veritable stone-wall in the second half, and only rarely could the Federal forwards penetrate it to the goal area. The match was played on Harrison Field, the old Newark Federal League ball park, before 7000 enthusiasts.

The Robins Dry Dock Football Club, leading opponents of the Eries in the Metropolitan district, entertained the Columbia, Graphophone eleven from Bridgeport in a third-round national cup battle at Todd Field, South Brooklyn, winning 3 to 0, and advancing to the fourth round, in which it pairs with Erie.

Irvine gave Robins his first goal midway in the first half, and after the halftime Sturch scored from a pass by Ratican, and later Hosie, sided by the same meteoric center, gave the Todd ship-repairers their third and final goal. The Columbia attackers had great difficulty in penetrating the Robins' backfield, and although the Bridgeport team is built upon the rocks of the famous old Bridgeport City Club, the visitors' forwards failed to impress. Morley, halfback of the Columbia eleven, was forced out of the match in the second half, having injured his head in heading a ball driven at him by a Robins forward.

The Tebo Yacht Basin team of Brooklyn defeated the Ansonia (Connecticut) Football Club under an avalanche of goals, scoring 8 to their opponents' 2. The speed of the Tebo aggregation overwhelmed the Ansonians, and it was not until the Erie Basin aggregation had established a 5-goal lead that the Connecticut forwards pushed their first goal across. Shaw and Mitchell were the stars of the Tebo forward line, and they, with Harvey, put their team 3 goals in front by halftime. Tebo scored 5 times and Ansonia put through both its goals in the second period. The summary:

FEDERAL	
Brown, ol.....	W. F. Flades
Rooney, ll.....	W. J. Potts
Heminsley, c.....	S. Jamieson
Kirkles, ir.....	H. Mounier
Ford, or.....	J. L. Fortar
Rogers, hb.....	R. H. Richardson
Cooper, cbh.....	C. H. Kitts
Stark, rhb.....	L. H. Richardson
Poet, rb.....	R. W. McCrum
Ingram, rb.....	L. M. Jamieson
Ward, g.....	G. Brierly
Score—Erie Athletic Association	Football Club, Kearny, New Jersey; 3; Federal Ship Soccer Club, East Newark, New Jersey; 1.
Goals—Harvey, 3; Sturch, 2; Hosie, 1; Stark for Erie; M. Jamieson for Federal Linemen, Cooper and Ward. Referees—James E. Scholesfield, New York City. Time—Two 45-minute periods.	

ROBINS	
Irvine, ol.....	W. Nelson
Hosie, ll.....	J. H. Hilroy
Ratican, c.....	C. Landy
Sturch, ir.....	H. Stamford
McKeeves, or.....	J. Streetly
Sunderland, rhb.....	R. Carr
Clarke, cbh.....	M. Morris
Beardsworth, rhb.....	J. Jones
Browne, lb.....	R. Todd
Page, rb.....	L. Butterworth
Whelan, g.....	R. Ross
Score—Robins Dry Dock Football Club, Brooklyn, New York; 8; Ansonia Football Club, Ansonia, Connecticut; 2.	
Goals—Harvey, 2; Mitchell, 2; Edmondson, 1; Sturch, 1; Hosie, 1; Ross, 2; Coopers, 1; Beaton, 1; Taylor, 1; Calder, 1; Coombs, 1; Combs, 1; Kid, 1; Bryce, 1; Reynolds, 1; Simcox, 1; Spittal, 1; Smith, 1.	
Score—Tebo Yacht Club Basin Football Club, Brooklyn, New York; 8; Ansonia Football Club, Ansonia, Connecticut; 2.	
Goals—Shaw, 5; Harvey, 2; Mitchell, 2; Edmondson, 1; Sturch, 1; Hosie, 1; Ross, 2; Coopers, 1; Beaton, 1; Taylor, 1; Calder, 1; Coombs, 1; Combs, 1; Kid, 1; Bryce, 1; Reynolds, 1; Simcox, 1; Spittal, 1; Smith, 1.	

**PRINCETON'S HOCKEY DATES ANNOUNCED**

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University hockey team opens the season against Fordham today. There are eight games on the schedule which will be played for the most part in Philadelphia and Boston. It follows:

January 5—Fordham at New York; 11—Quaker City at Philadelphia; 13—Penn State at Philadelphia; 22—Yale at Philadelphia; 29—Harvard at Boston.

February 19—Yale at Boston; 25—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

March 5—Dartmouth College at Philadelphia.

candidates reported to Coach Fitzpatrick and Captain McCulloch for the first workout on the outdoor board track. Three British champions, Murray, Louie and Speers, members of the Princeton team which competed in England last summer, were on hand. The team will play in Boston, New York and Philadelphia during the coming season.

## OTTAWA DEFEATS THE HAMILTONS

Winning Team Still Maintains Its Undefeated Record in National Hockey League Race

### NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Ottawa	6	0	100
Montreal	5	2	500
Hamilton	3	2	400
Canadiens	0	4	900

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office**

HAMILTON, Ontario—Ottawa outclassed the Tigers here Thursday night in a game that was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever attended a game in Hamilton. In the opening period the Tigers succeeded in holding the world's champions to 2 counters while they scored 1, but from then on Ottawa outclassed them in almost every department, and the good work of Lockhart in the nets was the main reason why the Tigers were not beaten by a greater score than 5 to 1.

The Ottawa team showed splendid combination work, and time after time this kind of play got them through the Hamilton defense. Joseph Malone made his initial appearance in a Hamilton uniform and scored only 3 counters. He showed lack of condition and was only in the game for 25 minutes. The summary:

OTTAWA	HAMILTON
Denneny, lw.....	r.w. Carey
Neighbor, c.....	c. Malone
Darragh, rw.....	j.w. Couture
Gerard, cp.....	p. j. carpenter
Bouchard, p.....	c. benedict
Score—Ottawa 5; Hamilton 1. Goals—	Lockhart
Neighbor 2; Denneny 2 and Darragh for Ottawa. Malone for Hamilton. Substitutes—McKell and Bruce for Ottawa. McCarthy, Procter, Lowry, Coughlin, and McDonald for Hamilton. Referee—S. V. Toronto. Timers—Harry Chilman, Billy Tope.	

## CENTRE COLLEGE FOOTBALL DATES

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office**

DANVILLE, Kentucky—In the 1921 gridiron schedule of Centre College, recently announced by the chairman of the faculty athletic committee, eight games have been agreed upon for next season, although no contracts have as yet been signed. It is noted that Georgia School of Technology is missing from next year's schedule, due to the breaking of relations following the past season's game. Harvard University will be met again, and games have been arranged with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Washington and Lee University elevens. The last two elevens were not met last season. The games which have been agreed upon to date, follow:

September 26—Kentucky Wesleyan at Danville.

October 3—Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Danville; 15—Transylvania College at Danville; 22—Open; 29—Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

November 5—University of Kentucky at Danville; 12—Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) at Birmingham; 19—Washington and Lee University at Louisville; 24—Georgetown College at Danville.

**CHICAGO CHANGES FOOTBALL SCHEDULE**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office**

CHICAGO, Illinois—Another inter-sectional football game has been scheduled by University of Chicago for next fall. This is to be with University of Colorado October 29, at Stagg Field, Chicago, according to the announcement of Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran Maroon athletic director. The first inter-sectional game is to be with Princeton University, October 22. Much disappointment was caused at the recent meeting of athletic directors of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association when Chicago dropped University of Michigan and University of Iowa from its schedule. At that time it was known that Chicago had a two-year agreement with Princeton and the dropping of one "Big 10" team was expected. The announcement of the second inter-sectional match came as a surprise. Colorado was one of the leading elevens in the Rocky Mountain section last year. Myron Whitman, a former Dartmouth University player, who formerly coached at Purdue University, is the Colorado mentor.

**PRINCETON'S HOCKEY DATES ANNOUNCED**

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University hockey team opens the season against Fordham today. There are eight games on the schedule which will be played for the most part in Philadelphia and Boston. It follows:

January 5—Fordham at New York; 11—Quaker City at Philadelphia; 13—Penn State at Philadelphia; 22—Yale at Philadelphia; 29—Harvard at Boston.

February 19—Yale at Boston; 25—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

March 5—Dartmouth College at Philadelphia.

**HOYLE EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS**

ITHACA, New York—John Hoyle, coach of the Cornell University crews, declared that he was in favor of reducing the intercollegiate racing course to three miles. The present Hudson River course is four miles.

Coach Hoyle said that the three-mile race would be much easier for the racing crews and would be a more interesting contest from the viewpoint of the spectators.

## OXFORD WINS IN IRISH FOOTBALL

Trinity Made Good Showing in First Half, but Were Unable to Break the Final Attack

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor**

DUBLIN, Ireland—The chief Irish athletic event of the week ending December 11 was the visit paid by Oxford University to Trinity College, Dublin, with which match the English students opened their annual tour. The visitors, who won by 19 points to 16, fielded a strong side—the same with three exceptions, as that which had previously unexpectedly disposed of Cambridge. One of the biggest crowds ever seen in the College Park witnessed a splendid game, full of incident from start to finish.

Starting off in great style, Trinity had all the play in the opening half, scoring no less than 4 times in this period to the visitors twice, so that the sides crossed over with a score of 16 points to 6, in favor of the home team. There was, however, a big change in the game right from the start of the second half. Oxford took charge at once, and except for an odd spasmoid effort by the Trinity forwards, there was only one team in it.

This is clearly reflected in the score, Oxford putting on 3 good tries and a neat goal. The latter was dropped by V. H. Nester, who more than sustained the reputation he had made as a stand-off half against Cambridge. In the earlier matches Trinity had nine-tenths of the play. Then the pack fell away, and the defense of the outsiders proved of little use against the dash and initiative of the opposition. Oxford possess a well-balanced fifteen, that well-trained, hard-working pack, heels out smartly, giving the backs plenty of opportunities. Both halfbacks played a sound game, while the "threes" went hard for the line from any portion of the field. Altogether there was nothing mechanical about the Dark Blues combination.

Heavy rain rather spoiled the weekend club games, but in a couple of instances good forward struggles were witnessed. Trinity had Blackrock College as visitors in the Park, and, although neither team was at full strength, an interesting game resulted, the home side winning by 19 points (3 goals, 2 tries) to 0. Monkstown had the worst of their game with Bective Rangers in the opening half, but subsequently gained the upper hand to win by 16 points (2 goals, 2 tries) to 3 points (1 goal, 1 try). Against Wanderers, Old Wesley failed to make use of their opportunities and went down by 11 points (1 goal, 2 tries) to 0. As a side, Clontarf has improved steadily since the season opened, and should prove quite formidable by the time the cup-ties come round. The men of Clontarf showed up well in their match against University College, and won in a remarkable way, namely by 3 goals, all dropped by the same player, J. Bell, who occupied the stand-off-half position. Lansdowne traveled to Belfast to meet Queen's University when an even game resulted in favor of the home team by 6 points to 3 (2 tries to 1).

In addition to the Three Rock Rovers hockey match with the Railway Union, which resulted in a scoreless draw, a couple of good games were seen in the Senior Hockey League. Dublin's University traveled to Naas to meet the local team and brought back two points after a fast open game which was remarkable for its heavy scoring. The result was in doubt right up to the final whistle, but just on time the Varsity put on 3 good goals in quick succession, and ran out winners by 8 goals to 4. Royal Hibernians just succeeded in their game with Monkstown. Although they had most of the play, a lack of enterprise by the losers, robbed them of a number of opportunities and they only just managed to secure the game by the odd goal in 3.

**NEW WORLD'S RECORD IN SWIMMING RACES**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office**

CHICAGO, Illinois—Another inter-sectional football game has been scheduled by University of Chicago for next fall. This is to be with University of Colorado October 29, at Stagg Field, Chicago, according to the announcement of Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran Maroon athletic director. The first inter-sectional game is to be with Princeton University, October 22. Much disappointment was caused at the recent meeting of athletic directors of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association when Chicago dropped University of Michigan and University of Iowa from its schedule. At that time it was known that Chicago had a two-year agreement with Princeton and the dropping of one "Big 10" team was expected. The announcement of the second inter-sectional match came as a surprise. Colorado was one of the leading elevens in the Rocky Mountain section last year. Myron Whitman, a former Dartmouth University player, who formerly coached at Purdue University, is the Colorado mentor.

**PRINCETON'S HOCKEY DATES ANNOUNCED**

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University hockey team opens the season against Fordham today. There are eight games on the schedule which will be played for the most part in Philadelphia and Boston. It follows:

January 5—Fordham at New York; 11—Quaker City at Philadelphia; 13—Penn State at Philadelphia; 22—Yale at Philadelphia; 29—Harvard at Boston.

February 19—Yale at Boston; 25—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

March 5—Dartmouth College at Philadelphia.

**CUNARD ANCHOR**

**Regular sailings from New York to Cherbourg, Southampton, Liverpool, Plymouth, London, London, Glasgow, Mediterranean Ports.**

**AMPLE ACCOMMODATION NOW AVAILABLE ALL CLASSES**

**128 State St. Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 4800.**

## OGLETHORPE ELEVEN FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office**

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Oglethorpe University eleven of 1921 will meet nine opponents during the coming football season, according to the schedule recently announced. The 1921 schedule follows:

September 24—North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College at Atlanta; October 1—Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; 8—Camp Banning (United States Infantry School) at Columbus, Georgia; 15—University of the South at Sewanee; 22—University of Georgia at Athens; 29—Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Atlanta.

November 5—Stetson University at DeLand, Florida; 12—Merced University at Macon; 19—University of Florida at Gainesville, Florida.

**WELSH FOOTBALL TEAM UNCERTAIN**

**Rugby Selection Committee Is Faced by One of the Most Serious Situations in Years**

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor**

NEWPORT, Wales—Not for many years has the Welsh Rugby Football Selection Committee been faced with so difficult a situation as that which prevails today. The Welsh national team is due to meet England on January 15 at Twickenham, where Wales has never yet won a match, and at the time of writing there are any number of possible players, but very few certainties. If all the men who are in the running for international honors were in playing trim, there would be only about four players who might be regarded as certainties for places in the team, namely, Joseph Rees of Swansea, fullback; John Wetter, Newport, halfback; Thomas Parker, Swansea, and Edgar Morgan, Llanelli, forwards.</p



# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## ALBERT COATES

**British Conductor in New York**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.**—Albert Coates, coming from London for a brief visit as guest of the New York Symphony Orchestra, appeared in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of December 31, directing that organization in a program which was planned to show the development of British music from the seventeenth century to the present time. Breadth of style the guest disclosed with the first number on his program, a suite for string orchestra by Purcell, in which he disclosed not only a disposition to give the composer's melodies dignity and grandeur of outline but also a power to keep the outer and inner voices of the orchestra differentiated. That is to say, he took thought of the music as a whole, without letting a detail escape his notice. He presented the five short movements of the suite in their Purcellian unity and yet obtained all sorts of minute contrasts that would satisfy even French or Italian fastidiousness.

At the outset, then, he showed himself to be an interpreter of forceful and aggressive temper, interested in an old master, not the antiquarian's way but the man of today's way. Again, as he continued in his program, presenting the "Enigma" variations of Elgar, he brought out permanent values rather than casual effects. So whereas the Purcell suite might mean a good deal to one person as an ancient document and the Elgar work might mean much to another person as a collection of little biographical papers, both works to Mr. Coates were pieces of music, their message being based solely upon traits of melody, harmony and rhythm, on contrasts of instrumental color and on surges and recessions of orchestral sound.

The last of the three numbers on the program, the "London" symphony of Vaughan Williams, the conductor presented with an enthusiasm and a mastery that was as new to the public of this city as the composition itself. To the surprise, no doubt, of many of his listeners, he set this work forth without a trace of that apologetic air which New York conductors are wont to assume when introducing a piece by a modern writer. Far from acting like a wrongdoer, he behaved as though he thought himself a righteous man and a true artist in ignoring for a moment the standard repertory and calling the attention of his audience to something novel and unfamiliar.

Whatever the Williams work may mean as an orchestral picture of life in London, the conductor took chief thought of its formal contents, giving the leading melodies careful exposition and grouping the paragraphs of symphonic discussion with great care.

Briefly, he made orderliness of expression his first aim. No other conductor could easily be named, not even one who has spent his days and nights specializing in Beethoven and Tchaikovsky, who knows the subject-matter of what he interprets better than Mr. Coates proved, he knew the material of his score. Was the slow movement designed by the composer as a display of sentiment? Then it had to show sentiment by its own appeal of tune, chord, and cadence; for the conductor would lend no sentiment of his own conjuring up. Was the third movement intended to be humorous? Then it had to point its jests with its own surprises of rhythm and with its own vagaries of instrumentation, because the conductor would help it with no wanton nod of head or freakish wave of baton.

Quite in agreement with the traditions of the New York Symphony Orchestra and with the majority, probably, of orchestras in the United States, Mr. Coates called out the greatest possible volume of tone whenever the composer's scoring indicated climax. His conducting in this respect was impressive to the last admissible degree. But even in moments that could fairly be described as noisy, the thought was always clear. Continuity of idea, indeed, as far as it resided in the composition, was always evident in the performance.

## ERNEST ANSERMET IN LIVERPOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**LIVERPOOL, England.**—The fifth of the Liverpool subscription concerts served the purpose of introducing Mr. Ernest Ansermet to the Lancashire public. Hitherto he had only been heard in London and was almost exclusively known as the apologist of the late Stravinsky. His Liverpool program was orthodoxy itself, and showed none of the modern leanings of this disciple of Dukas and friend of Stravinsky, unless one looks upon the now classical symphony of César Franck as the seedbed of all the latest musical developments.

As a conductor Mr. Ansermet was known chiefly to his connection with the Russian Ballet, of which at the present time he is conductor in Paris. Although born in Switzerland and at one time director of the Geneva subscription concerts, he is of Huguenot descent, his family coming from Bordeaux, and his musical sympathies are predominantly French. A most versatile man is Mr. Ansermet for he has won his spurs in both music and mathematics, and, though mathematics, as a professional career, have ceased to concern him, he has become widely known as composer, conductor, and critic.

He certainly gave the impression of a forceful personality at Liverpool, and his conducting of much of the program was highly appreciated, but one felt he was at fault in the accompaniment of the Haydn violoncello concerto and the other solos. In them he showed

a lack of elasticity that was surprising in the conductor of the Diaghileff Russian Ballet.

The choral work was a setting of Christina Rossetti's Christmas Poem, "Before the paling of the stars," for chorus and orchestra, by B. J. Dale, a young musician trained at the Royal Academy who spent four years as a war prisoner at Ruhibben. This was conducted by Dr. Pollitt, who introduced the new work by some elogetic words in the program book and perhaps raised thereby unreasonably high expectations of an unknown composition by a gifted but somewhat inexperienced writer for orchestra, whose work might have been left to speak for itself.

## "NOVEMBER WOODS," BY ARNOLD BAX

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**MANCHESTER, England.**—Two new works were heard at the sixth Hallé concert—one of which, Rachmaninoff's third piano concerto, was new only to Manchester; the other, Arnold Bax's tone poem, "November Woods," had its première anywhere. The Rachmaninoff concerto afforded a brilliant opportunity to Cortot of showing off his surpassing gift as a pianist, being a work of enormous difficulty throughout, and in the last movement, one of fiery and flamboyant energy. At a first hearing, it cannot be said to have usurped the place of the second concerto of the same composer, or indeed done anything to dim the luster of that difficult work, which has won a warm place in the affections of pianists the world over.

Keener interest naturally attached itself to the new work of the young English composer. Mr. Bax was a student of the Royal Academy. He has devoted himself to composition and has had great difficulty in getting his reputably numerous compositions published. True, many of his works have been performed once or twice from manuscript and have obtained friendly and even flattering recognition from eminent authorities. Mr. Hamilton Hartley has ranged himself with these and spoken of Bax as the "most absolute genius among all our younger writers"; but publishers have hitherto fought shy of him, and his music has remained in MS.

In the present chaotic state of the music publishing business nothing is surprising, not even the well-nigh incredible statement made the other day, on the authority of the Manchester Guardian, that an enterprising publisher, struck with the injustice of this growing neglect, had set aside a sum of £20,000 to be used solely for the publication of Mr. Bax's music.

"November Woods," according to its composer, is a series of impressions of the dark and stormy rain, of nature in late autumn. It naturally suggests the Waldwehen of "Siegfried," but there is no echo of Wagner in it, or indeed anything of the elemental grandeur of the nature-music of "The Ring." The inevitable comparison is only made to be rejected. "November Woods" enshines some of the composer's own personal experiences in this floating picture of the Buckinghamshire woods where the idea of this work came to him.

In a private letter he says, "If there are sounds in the music which recall the screaming of the wind and the cracking of strained branches, I hope they may suggest deeper things than these at the same time. The middle part may be taken as a dream of happier days, such as may sometimes come in the interval of stress, either physical or mental."

It is well that the composer should be wary of providing too literal a program as the basis of his tone-poem lest the thoughts of his audience should be diverted from the deeper and more human qualities of his music, the emotional appeal of which does not by any means end with the mere outward aspects of the autumnal scene it ostensibly depicts.

There is certainly an underlying significance in the music which assures one that Mr. Bax has something original to say, and the way in which he develops his themes gives assurance of his ability to say it. There is more than mere accomplishment in it—the real power of orchestral expression, with none of the crudities and cacophony which disfigure so much of the merely clever orchestral writing of the younger school of composition.

There is always a sense of melody implicit in the web of his score, though there is nothing of the far-sweeping melody of the older composers. His aim is more in harmony with that of Delius, which ebbs and flows and produces a more or less atmospheric effect, as of a golden and melodious haze. Broken chords are not so much in evidence as of wailing, wind-like figures, which are thrown into relief by solo passages for individual instruments. In this respect he steers a middle course between the diatonic manner of the classical tradition and the dissonance of the moderns. If there is no profound originality in his work, one always feels that it is real genuine music and in the line of legitimate development.

The fact that Mr. Bax was present in the audience, and that he was called twice to bow his acknowledgments to the public was proof that "November Woods" made a direct appeal to the musical appreciation of Manchester music lovers. Mr. Hamilton Hartley, by his energy and skill, had done all that was possible to insure a worthy hearing for a composer who, in the north of England at any rate, had for many years been only a name. With the warmth of public encouragement, Mr. Bax will be spurred to achieve more of that power and felicity at which his "November Woods" does scarcely more than hint, though the hint is an unmistakable one.

## RUSSIAN MUSIC TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is impossible to consider the Russian music of today without remembering also the nationalistic movement of the nineteenth century to which it owes its vitality and, indeed, its very existence. This movement may be said to have begun with the performance of Glazunov's Opera, "A Life for the Tsar," in 1886. Operas had, it is true, been performed in Russia before that date, but they were most of them Italian in subject and in style; or, if Russian Folk Songs were used, they were treated in the Italian manner. Catherine the Great, and other rulers, were fond of inviting Italian musicians to visit St. Petersburg, and as they were many of them distinguished composers, such as Sarti or Paisiello, they swamped native talent which was not vital enough to hold its own, against a strong foreign element and against the favor of the Imperial Court. Despite these difficulties the Russian native genius had been groping its way toward self-expression, and with the advent of Glazunov, who realized that French and Italian opera could not satisfy or stimulate a Russian composer, that turning point was reached.

After Glazunov came Dargomysjky, the apostle of realism. At his house took place many of the meetings of "The Five," or the "Invincible Band," to which the world owes the various developments of the modern Russian School. Balakirev and his four disciples, Cui, Moussorgsky, Borodin and Rimsky-Korsakoff, were all intensely national, Cui less so than the others, owing probably to his French descent. But they diverged, inevitably, from one another and from their master as each developed his own individuality. As Borodin remarked, "A hen's eggs are all alike; the chickens differ somewhat and in time cease to resemble one another at all."

The national movement met with scant encouragement from Rubinstein and Tchaikovsky—the latter, especially, being too subjective a composer to be nationalistic—and with positive hostility from their supporters in the press, who, while admitting the genius of Balakirev and his followers were not in sympathy with the idea of a national school. The passages of arms between the opponents were not unlike those which have taken place recently in England between the young English composers and those critics who have shown a contempt for nationality in music.

It would seem that when native art has been stilled by foreign activity this strong insistence on nationality becomes necessary if native genius is to come to its own again. "The Five" freed themselves thus in the nineteenth century from the Italians, just as the young English composers are escaping in our own day from the German element, which, four or five years ago, was exercising so cramping an influence on the expression of English national characteristics. The liberation once effected, a vigorous national art persists, but in what may be called a second stage, showing itself rather in a distinctive style than in the actual use of folk song as thematic material.

This tendency is to be found in Glazunov, whose work shows the influence of Tchaikovsky and of Schnittke, but who has made use of folk melody with success in his opera, "The Dream on the Volga." His works for piano enjoy great popularity in England. To Liadov and Liapounov, pupils of Rimsky-Korsakoff, we owe collections of Russian folk songs. Liadov, unlike the earlier composers whose work was mostly operatic, has written chiefly for the piano, and is known for his many charming pieces for that instrument. Liapounov's work, both for piano and for orchestra, evinces a wide knowledge of folk music and a strong nationalistic tendency.

The younger composers of today have shown an ever increasing variety of style. Scriabin, for example, is a composer who stands by himself. He started by preparing for a military career. He did not, like Rimsky-Korsakoff and Moussorgsky, actually enter the service, but left the Cadet Corps to become a student at the Moscow Conservatoire. He acquired a considerable degree of pianistic virtuosity under Safonoff. Scriabin's compositions of this period are all for the piano and show a strong predilection for the music of Chopin, although they are not without evidences of originality.

On leaving the Conservatoire in 1882, having won the gold medal, Scriabin made a tour of Europe as a piano virtuoso, but growing tired of the life of a public performer he accepted a professorship at Moscow. This he resigned in 1903 in order to gain complete leisure for his own method of composition. In the earlier work of this period the influence of Liszt and Wagner can be traced, but in the "Poem of Ecstasy," an orchestral work, the beginnings of his later ideas may be discovered.

It is these ideas which set Scriabin apart from other composers of our time. Their technical interest lies in the harmonic scale system of harmonization, the use of which he developed fully in "Prometheus"; their aesthetic interest is to be found in his recognition and use of the affinity between sound and color.

Besides these works for orchestra he has written a fair number of piano sonatas in which his harmonic ideas are fully developed. Another and older, but less distinguished, composer

who may be compared with Scriabin is Rebikoff. Like Scriabin, Rebikoff has used the harmonic scale system, and also like Scriabin he has described emotions and psychological states by means of his music. He is well known in France and England for his piano pieces, and has originated what may be called a new form in his six melomimes or melo-dramas, which are a species of pantomime scene accompanied by music. Rachmaninoff studied as a child at the St. Petersburg Conservatoire and afterwards at the Moscow institution with Tanieff and Arensky. There he became a virtuoso on the piano and a versatile composer. He has written a large number of pieces for the piano which are increasingly popular with pianists.

Gliere, Vassilenko, Akimenko and Tcherepnin all show evidences of French influence. Gliere has composed a number of piano pieces, of violin and cello duets, and of songs, in many of which he has used folk song themes somewhat after the manner of Arensky, but he has been more successful in symphonic music. He has written a symphonic suite on the legend of Ida, Mourouzoff, a character in the folk lore of Kiev, his birthplace, thus following the example of Borodin, and of Rimsky-Korsakoff in the use of history and legend. Vassilenko shows a predilection for the styles of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Borodin in his early work, but in "Au Soleil," for orchestra, French influence is paramount.

Akimenko, although a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff, became an impressionist. He has written "Pages de Poésie Fantastiques" for piano which are impressionistic in intention and in character. Tcherepnin was also a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff. His name is best known by two ballets, "Le Pavillon d'Armide," and "Narcisse." His "Dramatic Fantasy" for orchestra is Russian in character, being inspired by a poem of Tchaikovsky's. Steinberg, another pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff and later of Glazunov, has a fine technique, but his work otherwise owes little to the Russian School.

Nicholas Medtner is of German parentage. He is an interesting composer, whose style, however, is rather German than Russian. Catoire, who is, as his name implies, of French descent, shows, nevertheless, the influence of his Russian environment. His Poem-Sonata for violin and piano is well worth studying.

A number of other composers might be mentioned, including Prokofiev, who has been called the "enfant terrible" and the "raging futurist," but the most distinguished of them is Stravinsky.

He illustrates the theory that the strong assertion of nationality in one period is often followed by a second generation which expresses that nationality not primarily by the use of folk melody, but by a style and manner which has grown naturally from folk music, and which is the irresistible outcome of the national character.

Stravinsky has not altogether discarded the use of folk song material but his own inspiration is apparently inexhaustible and his style is always individual and yet genuinely Russian. Igor Stravinsky's father was a celebrated singer, who was associated with the Imperial Theater in St. Petersburg. Stravinsky studied under Rimsky-Korsakoff and gained from him a technique at once sound and brilliant, and that power over the resources of the orchestra which is a common possession of the young Russian composers. It is not surprising that so nationalistic a composer as Stravinsky should have excelled most in those branches of composition which have been from earliest times native products of Russian art, the opera-ballet, and the ballet.

In 1909 he composed the "Nightingale," an opera-ballet the subject of which is taken from Hans Andersen's fairy tale. This was followed in 1910 by the ballet of the "Firebird" and in 1911 by another ballet, "Petrouschka." "The Crown of Spring," a ballet in which Stravinsky gives full play to his individuality, was performed in Paris and London in 1913. Last May the ballet "Pulcinella" was given in Paris. The work was announced on the program as being by Stravinsky, "after Pergolesi." Stravinsky has in a wonderful and unexpected manner enhanced the beauty of Pergolesi's music, while vindicating his own striking individuality. "Rag Time" for two violins, viola, double bass, flute, clarinet, horn, cornet, trombone, percussion and cymbalum, was played at the Aeolian Hall on April 27. In this interesting work Stravinsky has shown that "ragtime" is capable of great development.

The world will look eagerly for further manifestations of Russian musical genius. To be familiar with Russian folk songs, which are richer, perhaps, than those of any other land in subtle rhythms and beautiful melodies, and in the power of expressing pathos, grim humor, and love of country, is to know that they represent an inheritance which can never grow old.

In North Lancashire the concerts of the Arion Glee Union have done much to focus the musical life of Nelson and the surrounding district and to bring it into line with the activities of the more important cities of South Lancashire. During the winter season the Glee Union takes the Nelson Palace Theater for a series of Sundays and gives orchestral concerts, both afternoon and evening. In order to do this they engage some 40 members of the Hallé Orchestra, with Mr. Arthur Cattehill, who usually plays solo, as leader. It is unnecessary to engage the Hallé conductor because Nelson is fortunate in having a conductor of its own, Mr. Cecil Bateson, who is considered by capable judges to be quite the best conductor, accompanist, and general musician among the Lancashire amateurs. It is through his skill and enterprise that the musical doings of Nelson have come into deserved prominence. These Sunday concerts always begin with a hymn, and the singers

usually choose one or more solos from the oratorios. The orchestral music is always of the best and in the two concerts recently held, at which Miss Caroline Hatchard was the vocalist, included a symphony of Tchaikovsky, a suite of Grieg, Elgar's "Serenade for Strings," a suite of Massenet, overtures by Mendelssohn and Wagner, and Sibelius' "Finlandia." Besides Mr. Catterall, a talented young cellist, Miss Kathleen Moorhouse, appeared as soloist, and played the "Variations on a Rococo Theme" of Tchaikovsky.

On the purely vocal side of its enterprise, the Nelson Glee Union has secured nightly engagements to sing at the local theater of varieties, with a dozen different programs. At the next meeting of the Nelson Clef Club the "Music of Eric Fogg" is down for discussion. The inhabitants of Nelson have by public subscriptions endowed a scholarship in music at one of the English colleges.

The Edith Robinson String Quartet has concluded its five recitals in Manchester, England, of the whole of the Beethoven quartets, and very fine performances of this wonderful body of inspired chamber music have been secured. The misfortune is that adequate audiences were not forthcoming to do justice either to the performers or to the music.

The fourth of the Bradford, England, subscription concerts was notable for the rare conjunction of the Hallé Orchestra and Sir Henry Wood.

Mr. Hamilton Hartley being engaged elsewhere. The Bradford concert provided that both conductor and orchestra were on their mettle. Sir Henry opened with his own arrangement of Bach's Suite No. 6, scored for full orchestra, woodwind and brass, and a fine performance was secured.

Even more warmly received was the playing of Tchaikovsky's symphonic poem, "Francesca da Rimini." Elgar's "Dream Children" made a charming little interlude, between the longer pieces and was much enjoyed. Quiroga, the Spanish violinist, was the only soloist, and he proved once more his singular lack of the one quality that one would chiefly expect in the fellow-countryman and successor of Sarasate, namely, rhythm.

## ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

**LONDON, England.**—The Royal Philharmonic Society gave their third concert this season on December 16, and, as usual, a plentiful program of music was provided. Too many tastes and considerations had been consulted, however, when framing the program, and the result was patchy.

First came Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan," an example of sonata form so dramatic that Wagner interpreted it as a symphonic poem. Close upon it followed five movements from Handel's "Water Music," transcribed for modern orchestra by Hamilton Hartley, who conducted. The performance was quite enjoyable. The other orchestral novelty, a tone poem by Arnold Bax called "November Woods," had already been played at Manchester under Hamilton Hartley a month ago, but this was his London débüt. Arnold Bax is a composer of very real distinction, and he has recently done some fine things, but this tone poem is not one of them. That he wrote the work under an impulse of genuine emotion, that the Buckinghamshire wood with its racing wind and storm-driven trees had matched with and fanned into fire his mood and imagination was plainly perceptible. But the impulse had not been strong enough to burn clear: the thoughts remained half clouded in smoke, and their expression in music indefinite. The result was not particularly interesting. The opening pages were the most satisfactory: as the work progressed it lost grip.

This could not be said of any of the things sung by the Philharmonic Choir. Firm yet flexible lines and lovely clarity characterized all, for though the two groups were widely separated as to date, the works, whether old or modern, were all founded on sure knowledge of the pure choral art of the Golden Age of contrapuntists. They were sung in the pure polyphonic manner, each part being accorded its full value as the music demanded. The tone contrasts, too, were well shaded and brought out, though at times Kennedy Scott seemed, by tempo, too restrained, too matter-of-fact, to prevent the music from taking its own inherent pace.

The first group was made up of a motet for five voices, "Hodie Christus natus est," by J. F. Sweelinck (1562-1621), three Christmas hymns by Michael Praetorius (1571-1621), a lovely little cradle song for six voices, "Joseph, lieber Joseph mein," by S.

## THE HOME FORUM

**"Farewell, Dear England"**66 Centre Street, Baltimore, Md.  
January 15, 1876.

Dear Mr. Taylor: You are so far responsible for me as the writer of this Cantata that I don't intend to feel satisfaction until I am sure that you think the poem absolutely worthy of the country and of poetry as an art. Therefore, having after two days' cooling found many faults with it myself, I have quite rewritten it, and send it to you, hoping that you will let me know if it seems to you entirely large, simple, and melodious. For it is to this that I have directed all my efforts in it: I have had constantly in my mind those immortal melodies of Beethoven in which, with little more than the chords of the tonic and dominant, he has presented such firm, majestic, and at the same time artless ideas. Of course, with the general world—especially in a Swinburnian time—I do not expect to obtain the least recognition of the combination of child-like candors and colossal philosophies which I have endeavored here to put in words; but I do wish to know whether to you the poem as you now see it comes near this ideal. I don't believe there is the least necessity for me to beg you not to have the least regard for me in pronouncing upon anything that you still find wanting. I desire the poem to be perfect.

I put the Farewell, dear England into the Mayflower strophe because Mather relates that the people in the vessel actually stood up and cried out these words as they were departing. I also entirely rewrote the stanza you did not like; and then inserted a whisper chorus (of the Huguenot and Puritan, in dactylic measure) to prepare by its strains piamissimo for the outburst of jubilation.

Always your friend  
S. L.  
—Letters of Sidney Lanier.

**A Story of the Koh-i-Nur**

"In Lahore the celebrated stone was seen by Lord Auckland's sister, the Hon. Emily Eden, in 1838-39." Major-General Sir George Younghusband writes in "The Jewel House." "Ten years later the threatening attitude of the Sikhs, combined with repeated and overt acts of hostility, compelled the East India Company to settle once and for all with this turbulent neighbor. . . . The Punjab was annexed to the territories administered by the East India Company, the Maharajah Ranjeet Singh ceased to reign, and the Koh-i-Nur passed to the British Army as part of the spoils of war."

"During the transition stage the Punjab was administered by a board of five British officers, amongst whom

were the brothers, Sir John and Sir Henry Lawrence. At one of the meetings of the Board the question was raised as to what was to be done with the treasure taken, amongst which was the Koh-i-Nur, there lying on the table. The Board decided to ascertain the wishes of the Directors of the East India Company, and asked Sir John Lawrence meanwhile to take charge of it. Sir John, who had many great

time, as she was then preparing copy for the printer; and, having just returned, there were many applications to see her, but she wanted me to stay then, saying, 'It is better to throw things aside and seize the present moment.' I stayed a good part of the day, and was very glad afterwards, for I did not see her again uninterrupted." —Margaret Fuller," Katharine Anthony.

Over the Alleghanies in 1833

We have commenced ascending the Alleghanies. A cold, difficult ride among the hills has brought us at last to an excellent inn in the little town from which I write. A blazing fire of seasoned oak in a large open stove,

towards the north were at once determined by a cluster of highlands, whose unequal summits waved boldly forth in the purple light of evening. The sun, which had now withdrawn his beams from the scene behind us, still lingered near this lovely spot, and his last glances, before they reached the hill-side we were descending, dashed upon the windows of the village church, and, creeping unwillingly up

**Having, Getting, and Giving**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE frequently hears it said, that

in this present realm of exper-

ience, there seems to be nothing what-

ever but one continuous struggle to

maintain the human sense of exist-

ence. To the human mind, saturated

with all sorts of notions and theories

as to what constitutes existence, this

may appear to be so, for no sooner do

men seem to accomplish what they

have set out to do, no sooner do they

reach some long sought for goal, than

they are almost immediately impelled,

by a hidden force which they neither

perceive nor understand, to labor with

all their might and main either to re-

tain what they have accomplished, or

else to keep on reaching out for some

other goal, which, to them, seems

worth while or desirable. The mortal

mind is never satisfied. How can it

be? It is in this so-called mind that

all this endless sense of strife origi-

nates and culminates. Because of this,

it can never still the confusion which

it engenders by means of the alluring

promises of reward which it holds out.

All men seem to be tempted at some time. Even Christ Jesus was pre-

sented with the arguments of this

"reprobate mind," as Paul calls it.

After his forty days of prayer and

meditation in the wilderness, he was

proffered much, if he would but accept

its vain promises. How did the Master

meet this situation? What was the

answer he gave? "Get thee behind me,

Satan: for it is written, thou

shalt worship the Lord thy God, and

him only shalt thou serve." Because

the carnal mind, Satan, is but the sup-

positional opposite of the one and only

Mind, God, which includes within itself

all that really is, it can readily be

understood why it is impossible for

this theoretical, so-called mind to

bring to fruition its vain, hypothetical

suggestions, for it in reality has noth-

ing, can get nothing, and therefore has

nothing whatever to give.

The three words which are the title

of this article are indissolubly related

to one another. We learn in Christian

Science that God is divine Mind, Spirit,

Soul, Life, Truth, Love, all-inclusive,

all-embracing consciousness, and hence

All-in-all; that the universe is spiritual;

that there is not a thing in this

universe, which does not properly be-

long to Him, and exactly conform

to the address of the letters. How

much better to be known by your

name than by your number! I be-

lieve the same custom prevails in the

country. . . . It is a good feature. A

house or a farm with an appropriate

name, which everybody recognizes,

must have an added value and impor-

tance.—John Burroughs.

tion to our apprehension of the truth, and our strength is not lessened by giving utterance to truth." She gives also this definition of man. "MAN. The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." (Science and Health, p. 591)

Thus whatever man has, he has only because he is "the full representation of Mind," and thus must continue to have forever. All that a man can ever hope to get, is a better and better understanding of Life, Truth, and Love, and his relationship to God, and all that he can ever give, or give out, is the fruit of this improved understanding. It is this which the Bible, when spiritually interpreted, makes plain. It is this which Science and Health unlocks for enlightened humanity. Existence, when viewed from this standpoint, is seen to be no struggle, but one endless unfoldment of perennial Truth, the truth which makes free the imprisoned thought, and enables all to see just what man's inalienable birth-right is: to have, to get, and to give out more abundantly, the things of Spirit.

**The Royal Game of Golf**

There are laddies will drive ye a ba' To the burn frae the farthermost tee, But ye mauna think drivin' is a', Ye may heel her, and send her aje, Ye may land in the sand or the sea; And ye'de dune, sir, ye're no worth a preen, Tak' the word that an auld man'll gie, Tak' aye tent to be up on the green!

The auld folk are crouse, and they craw' That their putting is pawky and sleet; In a bunker they're nae guude aye, But to gair, and to gar the sand flee.

And a lassie can putt—on, shee— Be she Maggie, or Bessie, or Jean,

But a cheek-shot's the billy for me,

Tak' aye tent to be up on the green!

—Andrew Lang.

**House Names**

I liked the English habit of naming their houses; it shows the importance they attach to their homes. All about the suburbs of London and in the outlying villages I noticed nearly every house and cottage had some appropriate designation, as Terrace House, Oaktree House, Ivy Cottage, or some Villa, etc., usually cut into the stone gate post, and this name is put on the address of the letters. How much better to be known by your name than by your number! I believe the same custom prevails in the country. . . . It is a good feature. A house or a farm with an appropriate name, which everybody recognizes, must have an added value and importance.—John Burroughs.

**SCIENCE AND HEALTH****With Key to the Scriptures**

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth ..... \$3.00  
Oose sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper ..... 3.00  
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Bible paper ..... 3.50

Fuff leather, soft cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) ..... 4.00

Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) ..... 5.00

Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) ..... 6.00

Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) ..... 7.50

**FRENCH TRANSLATION**

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth ..... \$3.50  
Morocco, pocket edition ..... 3.50

**GERMAN TRANSLATION**

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth ..... \$3.50  
Morocco, pocket edition ..... 3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Rentance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY**

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The midnight sun

**In Latitude Seventy**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you been in the north of Norway, in Birtavarre? Have you been on the local steamer in the Kaaifjord a day in June, freezing in the wind and storm? Have you shut your eyes and swallowed a dish called soup, in horror, but never daring to make the ghost of a sound; for the servant who is slouching about in his Methuselah-slippers is a great and mighty man, and there is a scarcity of food.

Have you tried to make your way on deck between barrels and boxes full of finery and ornaments, destined for the trader in Lyngen? Have you been watching on deck the boxes of dynamite for the copper mines, while the steamer is pitching and the devilish little boxes are jogging each other gently?

You approach the quay of Birtavarre. Is this your destination? Gray and wet, bare and naked. Cottages in cluster. Black tarpaulin covers roofs and walls; we are in a poor country and the tarpaulin is the cheapest description. The quay is creeping and swarming. A motley crowd of small bundles are rolling from every direction. Laplanders in reindeer cloaks and moccasins, broques and bright-colored cloth jackets, bow-legged and waddling, shouting and scolding; women with cradles on their backs and a child holding to each hand, men with yelping dogs at their heels. Somewhat ugly faces, the hair hanging in long wisps down their backs.

The bundles are rolling and rolling, all of a clutter. You look around for an escape, and you discover a "white" man in the confusion. Good! And he talks Norwegian! He is dressed like yourself; he wears a hat on his head! You contentedly go with him up the valley and put another garment on top of the others you have picked up the further north you come. Then the journey into the mountains through the pouring rain begins. You feel safe and thankful, and the engineer is talking. You endeavor to show an interested countenance, but you nod and think of a warm room and reindeer-steak for dinner. You nod again—until suddenly you give a start! Wood? Did he say wood? What does he mean? Are there woods here? It is singed by the smoke from the smelting. What is he talking about?—Where is the wood? You see mountains and think the altitude must be sixteen hundred feet—later on you learn it is nearly double as much. You see the riverbed zigzagging in the bottom of the valley, destroyed bridges and dikes.

You see waterfalls foaming like sharp-cut, white stripes down the walls of the mountain. And then you see rank, green brushwood, a bit of willow, a bit of birch, a bit of rowan. But wood?—not the least vestige. And by and by it dawns upon you that you are near latitude seventy, where the sun is gone for months; no rich soil, no shelter for the spruce and pine. Everything is clinging close to mother earth, searching for warmth. You are in the fairy-land of Knut Hamsun and Bernt Lie.

**The Merriest Part**

The lark sung loud; the music at his heart  
Had call'd him early: upward straight he went,  
And bore in nature's quire the merriest part.

—Charles Tennyson Turner.

sputters and crackles before me; and, after having warmed my fingers, and spent some twenty minutes in examining an extensive collection of Indian arms and equipments, arranged around the room with a degree of taste that would not have disgraced the study of Sir Walter Scott, I sit down quietly to give you my first impressions of this mountain region.

We entered these highlands yesterday; S., who values himself upon being a great whip, driving his ponies up the ascent, and I, as usual, on horseback. It was about an hour before sunset that we commenced ascending a mountain ridge, whose deep blue outline, visible for many a long mile before we reached the base, might be mistaken in the distance for the fortier rampart of which it is only the outpost. The elevation, which showed afar off like a straight line along the horizon, became broken in appearance as the eye, at a nearer view, measured its ragged eminences; but it was not till we were winding up a broad hollow, scooped out of the hillside, and through which the beams of the declining sun played upon the fields and farm-houses beyond, that the true character of the adjacent region opened upon us. The ridge we were ascending still rose like a huge wall before us, but the peaks, which had seemed to lean against the clear October sky, like loftier summits of the same elevation, now stood apart from the frowning barrier, towering up each from its own base the bastions of the vast rampart we were scaling. Each step of our ascent seemed to bring out some new beauty, as, at the successive turns of the road, the view eastward was widened or contracted by the wooded glen up which it led. But all of these charming glimpses, though any of them would have made a fine cabinet picture, were forgotten in the varied prospect that opened upon us at the summit of the ridge. Behind, towards the east, evening seemed almost to have closed in upon the hamlet from which we had commenced our ascent, at the base of the mountain; but beyond its deepening shadow, the warm sunset smiled over a thousand orchards and cultivated fields, dotted with farm-houses, and relieved by patches of woodland, whose gorgeous autumnal tints made them show like the flower-beds of one broad garden. Southward, the sweeping upland which here heaved at once from the arable grounds beneath us, while it swelled higher

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Extravagance

EVERY one must realize the almost superhuman difficulty of preserving economy in the national service. The sums dealt with are so colossal, the interests covered are so various, and the departmental requirements are so technical, that no individual can be conceived of capable of grasping the meaning of the entire problem. The human equation comes into consideration all along the road, and unless it were possible to secure a body of public officials ready to put everything in the world behind their devotion to economy and the welfare of the state, it is difficult to see how any minister could be sufficiently well served to feel that nothing had escaped him. Even a Frederick the Great, scrutinizing every thaler of his budget, would be overwhelmed by the financial intricacies of the modern budget. The total revenues of Prussia, when he was King, could be taken out of the expenditure of one of the principal spending departments of a great power of today, and scarcely be missed.

All this being so, the responsibility of governments, whether of states or cities, to the people can hardly be overstated. They are dealing incessantly with public money, collected by taxation, and on the justness and necessity of the demands made depend largely the comfort and well-being of those whose interests they have been appointed to care for. Now everybody who thinks must be aware that there is nothing probably that a nation more resents than the idea of unnecessary taxation. If the history of revolutions is carefully studied, it will be found that they have had their rise, practically invariably, in economic maladministration. The Roman freeman based his support of Cæsar on the regularity with which the African corn ships discharged their cargoes; in the day of reckoning for the monasteries, nothing told against them more heavily than the tyranny which had been exercised in the monopoly of the grinding of corn; it was the levying of the benevolences and ship money that brought about the uprising which cost King Charles his life and his throne; and it was the passage of the corn wagons through the streets of Paris which dealt the final blow to the House of Bourbon.

No person is better aware of this than the revolutionist, and the revolutionist, whether he be a Socialist, an anarchist, or a Bolshevik, is aware that there is no surer way to reach the unthinking mob than through its mouth or its pocket. In days, therefore, like the present, when unrest pervades every country, and in which revolution is talked about with the recklessness which is indicative of ignorance and incapacity, it is surely the business of governments to take the first step toward removing the causes of dissatisfaction which exist in the presentation of estimates, which those who are called upon to pay for feel are in no way justified by conditions. The politician, it is true, sees only his own petty end, the triumph of a party or of a personal interest; the financier, in his anxiety to put everything that the public will bear on his latest exploitation, very rarely calculates on the ultimate reaction from such a policy; the ruler of the parish views his duties in the perspective of the parish; and so it comes about that it is left to the statesman to correct the sins of his neighbors, and, if he can, to prevent them starting the rush of the mob down the steep places of revolution into the waters of anarchy.

The age is an age of publicity. It would seem as if no one was too insignificant to desire his portrait in the paper, and as if there was always a paper sufficiently insignificant to desire to publish it. In other words, there is no public reticence. It is impossible to prevent the exposure of political waste and graft in the way this could be done a century ago. The papers of the world pillory such waste and such graft, in a way they are not only entitled to, but in a way which it is their duty to. As a result the great public realizes that it is being imposed upon, and is angered by its own impotence. What those who are responsible for this waste and this graft do not apparently realize is that they are undermining the governments of the world, and that it is quite impossible to go on laying mines indefinitely without risking the danger of an explosion. It is perfectly true that the conflagration caused by the explosion may be got under, in other words that the hope of the revolutionaries may be severely repressed if they attempt to translate their theories into action. But the Indian mutiny was no more desirable because eventually those who wrought its outrages were terribly crushed, than was the French Revolution in that the beasts of the Terror eventually proceeded to fight and kill one another.

The storm signals are so manifest round the coasts of the world, and the grumbling of dissatisfaction is making itself so audible, that whatever statesmanship there is to be found in governments should be being exerted in calming the world rather than in further exciting it. Some two years ago the most colossal war which mankind has ever witnessed was brought to a conclusion. The appalling sacrifices which had then been demanded of the nations were justified on the ground that the war had been fought for the establishment, in a great measure, of the brotherhood of man. There was much more truth in that boast than is yet apparent, or is comprehensible to the short-sighted publicist or politician. But, at the immediate moment, all that is seen is a world whose passions are just as dominantly displayed in peace as they were in war, with the result that bankruptcy on one side is counterbalanced by recklessness of expenditure upon the other. One half of the world is starving, whilst the other half, as it were, has its warehouses filled with food and clothing which those who need it most are least able to purchase. And as an apparent result of this, those who have are increasing their war estimates out of fear of what may happen if they fall anywhere behind in the great race of armaments. Such a condition of things is almost a temptation to the gentlemen whose political faith is summed up in the formula that it is impossible to

rebuild the social state until you have leveled all the buildings that at present exist. It is a provocation, indeed, to far less advanced revolutionaries than these. Because, as they see it, the heralded war of freedom has proved after all a war of capitalists, out of which nothing has come but a great number of colossal fortunes, a squandering of life and a waste of money almost incredible, and a future of debt and financial burdens greater than were ever known before.

### A Farmers' Cooperative Plan

WHAT appears to be a comprehensive and effective plan of defense against profiteering methods practiced by middlemen is being worked out in the farming communities of South Dakota. The farmers of the United States have realized for many years that they have been placed, perhaps because of their own indifference, at an economic disadvantage. Being the producers of the food supplies of the nation, and to a large extent of the world, they have allowed the prices at which their wheat and cattle were sold to be fixed by those who bought those commodities. Likewise, being the buyers of the products of mills and factories, they have yielded to the sellers the privilege of fixing the price which should be paid. Being the principal patrons of the railroads in the western and southern sections of the country, if not elsewhere, they have, generally speaking, paid carriage charges on their products based on schedules made without consultation with them. Also, as borrowers from banking institutions, they have pledged themselves to pay interest rates fixed by others. They have found themselves placed between the upper and nether millstones, unable to do more than plead for what they regarded as their rights. Gradually the farmers have come to realize that their economic helplessness was due to a lack of coordinated effort, to a failure to cooperate, and that continued unprotesting submission would be inexcusable.

Under one name or another, within recent years, and within more recent months, organizations of farmers have worked out and developed constructive plans designed to free their members from what, it is realized, is nothing less than a form of industrial servitude. One organization has proposed one method, and another a different method. All, it may be agreed, have been helpful, but it could hardly be claimed that the combined remedies have solved all the problems to which they have been applied. Determined efforts have for years been made by a farmers' organization national in its scope to bring about complete cooperation in the field of agricultural production, and in the handling of commodities which the farmer buys or sells. There have, likewise, been well-directed efforts toward bringing about coordination through the organization of farmers' political parties. In some instances these political organizations have declared their intense partisanship, while in others they have sought to divest themselves of all partisan impedimenta, or to deny themselves any possible advantage which might be gained through direct partisan alliances. It would be vain to attempt to dismiss with a word or a sentence the demand of these more or less comprehensive methods. Through them, or at least through some of them, the potential strength of a united community of farmers has been made apparent, and is still being made more unmistakably apparent. It may even be reasonably claimed that by somewhat crude formulas a solution of the farmers' economic problem has been approached, though not without resort to what many students and observers may regard as destructive and iconoclastic methods.

The cooperative plan being worked out in South Dakota appears to be drawn in an effort to achieve results and insure benefits without a resort to other than purely cooperative means and methods. There, as elsewhere, the problem of the farmer appears to be purely an economic problem. The farmer and his family blend naturally in the social fabric of the community. Their ambitions and tastes are not greatly different from those of the people of the towns and cities. Their opportunities for attending schools and churches are not curtailed. Means of communication have been modernized, and good roads have made transportation far less a problem than it was a decade ago. The farmers of South Dakota realize, no doubt, that they have no ambitions which might not be generally shared. They are not seeking to establish community consciousness or industrial consciousness. They claim only that they have discovered a simple method by which they may be able, at once, to eliminate an abuse of which the buying public has complained unavailingly. They hope, by cooperative effort, made possible because of a tremendous buying power, to eliminate the practice of profiteering in the commodities which they are obliged to purchase. To this end they are establishing a chain of cooperative stores, with a central distributing depot, which are to serve as supply houses, and in the conduct of which the farmers will share any profits or losses. It may be said that the plan is not new. It is not, so far as the cooperative store idea is concerned. But the undertaking is important because of its magnitude and its simplicity, as well as because of the ease with which its scope can be broadened. It can be made to extend across one state line after another in all directions, and it can as readily be made to include the marketing, storing, and transporting of those commodities which the farmer has to sell as the buying, manufacturing, and distributing of those necessary articles which he must seek. The problem seems purely economic. Its solution, logically, is by purely economic means.

### The Emir Feisul's Visit to London

LONDON has always been hospitable to exiles, and it is safe to say that no more popular exile has visited London, for many years, than the Emir Feisul, whose loyalty to the allied cause in the Mid-East during the war, contributed so largely to the final defeat of the Turks. Many things, moreover, that have happened since the conclusion of the armistice have tended to enhance the Emir's popularity. For one thing, the British public is quite convinced that he has not had "a square deal," that both he and his people have been sacrificed to the exigencies of international diplomacy, and that Great

Britain has been betrayed into a position where the charge of failure to fulfill a binding obligation would be difficult to rebut.

The story of Emir Feisul and the Arab intervention in the great war is, of course, well-known; how, in the latter part of 1915, Great Britain, in order to forestall the threatened holy war in Turkey, approached the Grand Shereef of Mecca, offering to recognize the Grand Shereefian Province, together with wide additions, as an independent kingdom in return for the Grand Shereef's aid against the Turk; how the Grand Shereef accepted the offer; how he threw himself whole-heartedly into the struggle; how the Arab army, under the command of his son Emir Feisul, gradually grew in numbers and efficiency; how it cooperated, ever more effectively, with General Allenby, and how, after contributing largely to the successful British occupation of Palestine, it finally marched in triumph into the ancient Arab city of Damascus. Thus the Arabs had certainly fulfilled their share of the bargain, but when it came to a reckoning, difficulties were raised, chiefly by France. It was found that the original agreement with the Grand Shereef had been rendered largely nugatory by subsequent agreements and declarations, and although it was authoritatively declared that these agreements and declarations were not incompatible with one another, the effect of them, in practice, was to block completely the Arab hopes, at any rate so far as they centered in the establishment of an Arab kingdom in Syria. France, under the Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916, demanded a mandate over Syria, and when the Syrian Arabs, in congress assembled at Damascus, last March, refused to accept this arrangement, and proclaimed Emir Feisul King of Syria, France sent an army against the new King, and the Emir became a fugitive.

The Emir Feisul, however, never ceased to press his claim, and today there seems to be a very good prospect that what Great Britain, her hands tied by agreements with France, was prevented from doing in Syria, she will endeavor to do in Mesopotamia. The British interpretation of a mandatory power differs from that of France in that it endeavors, wherever possible, to set up a national government, and supply the assistance necessary to secure its firm establishment. The Mesopotamian Arabs desire a king, and they look forward to a reunion of the Arab world. An Arab Kingdom of Mesopotamia would certainly be another step toward the realization of this hope. Whether the Emir Feisul's present visit to London is directly concerned with this matter is not yet quite clear, but the scheme is being hailed as a satisfactory solution, for the present at any rate, of a very complicated problem.

### "Don Carlos" in New York

"DON CARLOS," a work lately revived at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, may be described as a thing of bronze, as severe in temper as the heroic bust of Schiller which, mounted on a high pedestal of gray stone, looks forth from a glen of Central Park, and as indefinite in meaning as a group of figures representing Verdi and his opera characters which some persons of Italian sympathies caused to be erected, a number of years ago, in an open space at the junction of Broadway and an uptown avenue. This work, studied closely, is found to represent not so much the period implied by its libretto, when Flanders was under the control of Spain and when the Inquisition flourished at Madrid, as it does the actual period when the composer put the notes on paper. Written by the Italian master to French words, and prepared for production at the Paris Opéra in 1867, it may be said to express in all verity the time and place of its origin; and, as restored to the repertory by Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan Opera director, it is like an object of art left over from the great exposition of fifty-four years ago and set up for people who reside in New York, or who visit there, to contemplate.

Théophile Gautier, the French critic, who discussed "Don Carlos" in Napoleon III's official newspaper at the time of the first production, was no doubt aware that the work was in fact a nineteenth-century rather than a sixteenth-century picture. As a reviewer, however, he accepted the make-believe which the librettists and the composer prescribed and not only compared dutifully their hero with Schiller's, but went so far as to compare him with the Don Carlos of Gachard's biographical study, "Don Carlos and Philip II," remarking that while Schiller's prince "makes the historian disappear," the Don Carlos of the play, who receives a tragical denial of his desire to become independent ruler of the Low Countries, is very nearly the same man as the Don Carlos of history. Again, Gautier must have known that the music of the opera was pure Verdian; yet he felt constrained to fall in with the gossip of the day and find in the score signs of the influence of Wagner.

More humanly the French critic got at his job when he commented on the men and women who took the leading roles of the piece on the Imperial Opera House stage. "Obin," he explains, "was the Philip II, a person of gloomy impassivity and implacable coldness." Somewhat the same traits were to be discerned in the King, whom Mr. Didur, the Metropolitan bass, portrayed, though the impassivity was that of a trustful instead of a contemptuous monarch, and the implacableness was that of one who punishes conscientiously instead of brutally. "Faure," Gautier goes on to say, "was noble and elegant as the Marquess of Posa." So, too, was Mr. de Luca, the Metropolitan baritone; and to nobility and grace he added devotion and fidelity. Indeed, all the artists in the American revival seem to have conceived their characterizations from their hearts more than the artists of the first French cast conceived them, which perhaps indicates that opera interpretation has become less a matter of external show and more a matter of feeling than it was in other days.

Gautier, further, describes the scene in which the Flemish deputies make their complaint to the King as producing a great effect. Such things undoubtedly used to be easier of achievement for opera stage managers than they are now, because this scene came just a little short of ludicrous as the Metropolitan performers

enacted it. That could be explained by the requirements of the theater clock in New York. For pageantry which formerly might last until the morning hours must now finish considerably short of midnight; and opera scores of the Second Empire have to submit to much curtailing, to the lessening of the pomp and the weakening of the spectacular emphasis.

In general, according to Gautier, writer of Monday critiques for the official journal of the Empire, "Don Carlos" surprised the Parisians but scarcely charmed them. It took hold in somewhat the same way upon New Yorkers, surprising them in music like that of the cloister episode of the second act, which seemed to echo through architectural spaces even more vast than those which Joseph Urban, bold and impressive scenic designer though he is, could construct; charming them, nevertheless, in arias like those of the Princess Eboli, which, "poignant" as Mme. Gueymard sang them for the first time, were moving and lovely as Mme. Matzenauer gave their melodies modern expression.

### Editorial Notes

HUNGARY would dearly like to follow those countries which, republican in constitution, still cherish hangings after a monarchy. No one, of course, takes much notice of the feeble voice of monarchism in Paris or in Lisbon; but there has been too little time to gauge accurately the significance of the curious rivalry of the Hungarian National Monarchs who pin their faith to Archduke Albrecht and the Legitimists, who apparently want the former Hapsburg King Charles back in Budapest. Newly-fledged republics are often like the proverbial cat on the fence: it is difficult to know which way they will eventually jump. The French Republic not only selected a prince in Louis Napoleon as President, but held in its legislative assembly 500 Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists. The curious fact must be placed on record that the mass of Frenchmen voted for monarchical candidates because they believed the Republic was dangerous to law and order!

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Observer found Albert Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, in a blue denim apron at his Oceanographic museum and broached the subject of democracy. "I said to my people," declared the monarch, "that we in Monaco ought not to be behind the times. The day of autocracy is past. You shall have a constitution, the latest word in democratic charters. I have divided Monaco into twenty-four districts. Let each of them elect a representative and these shall be your national legislature." Well," continued the Prince, "they took it into their heads that I was trying to foist on them work which rightly should be done by me. 'Why bother us now to change?' they said. And to this very day we are wrangling about it." With such a touching demonstration of faith in princes, there should remain at least one oasis in the wilderness which Nicholas Lenine and his myrmidons are reputed to intend making of the world, namely, the tiny principality of the Monegasques.

IF THE differentiation between the auxiliary verbs "shall" and "will" did not serve a very useful purpose, its disregard by all sorts of people, from cub reporters to public officials and platform orators, might be less worthy of comment. None of these people, presumably, wishes to duplicate the error of the miscreant who, finding himself unexpectedly in deep water, undertook to express despair with that oft-quoted cry, "Oh, I will drown; nobody shall help me." Yet they are all headed in the same direction. And what shall one say of this well-known Harvard professor, who, in the college newspaper a day or two ago, signed this official notice: "I will be unable to meet my classes this week"? Certainly if the professor's inability to do his work is a matter of his own volition, there must be serious question as to his worthiness for a faculty position in a great university. And if it is not a matter of his volition, how dare he publicly offer such an example of incorrect English speech to the whole student body, let alone outsiders?

GLOVES have a variety of uses, and it rather dampens the ardor of the glove enthusiast to read that these articles of apparel are expected to remain high in price in France for some months to come because of industrial and transportation obstacles. Very far back in history the use of gloves is recorded, Queen Elizabeth being a specialist in the ornamental sort. All down through the centuries they have been employed to stave off the rigors of winter and of the glittering months that flank it, but they also have had an important place in the decorative scheme. But gloves have a use that is unique, a use they seldom are credited with, and that is to cover the hands of editors when criticizing temperamental artists and literary people whose dislike for being approached without gloves is quite pronounced.

IT IS just as well when one is choosing ancestors to see that they are of the right sort, but it is useless to be too particular as to their headgear. A dealer in pictures in Edgware Road, London, said a client wrote and asked him to send him some ancestors, and mentioned that he would like to have them wearing wigs, because this feature made them more respectable and more remote. Willing to oblige, the dealer picked out the most remote and respectable, and even included Dr. Johnson in the party. The trouble began when his client returned the "ancestors." One has heard of gigs being a sign of respectability, but wigs have evidently failed to prove that they are in the same category.

AFTER a recent official visit to a Canadian jail, the first of the recommendations made as a result of the inspection was that physical exercise, in the form of games, should be allowed for well-behaved prisoners. This plan certainly seems sound, as the aim of punishment should be both to act as a deterrent on wrongdoing and to make a man a better citizen. In other words, law-breakers need to learn to "play the game," and there are few things which will teach a man this so quickly as literally playing games, and thus learning true sportsmanship.